Rs. 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chron

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VI. NO. 228 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1918. TW

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to:

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.,)
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet: 167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000.

The following regular services are maintained:—

(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports via Singapore and Hongkong.

(2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.

(3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.

Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" makes the highest perfection in Ink making.
Try and reap its benefit.
G.S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY NO. 2.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,350,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumo
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 23,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bomaby.

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, BAGDAD, BASRAH AND AMARA.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£90,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T. (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe General de Belgique.)
Lieut.-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.)
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Bromley-Martin, Esq. (Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

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Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT Accounts at 4 per cent., per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING,

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE,
Apollo Street, Fort,
BRANCH,
Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Narnarain's Temple, Zaver Baug.

	Rs.
Authorised Capital ..... One lakh shares of Rs. 10 each.	10,00,000
Paidup Capital	4,71,900
Unpaid Capital	5,28,100
Capital Reserve Fund	76,420

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one year at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

Cheques, Hundies, Bills, Dividend Warrants, &c., collected free of charge for Account Holders.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

By order of the Board,
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.

Branches:—Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 5,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN. LTD.

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 5,680,000

HEAD OFFICE
TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEW YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAIA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	BATAVIA	GIRAN
KIUKIANG	MAKUNG	KAGI
SWATOW		KARENKO
TAINAN	SHINCHIKU	KEELUNG
TAKOW	TAICHU	TAMSUI
TOWEN		

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

Fixed Deposits are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.

80, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING,

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs. a. p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000 0
Capital Issued	31,00,000 0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000 0
Capital Paid-up	16,42,023 10 7
Reserve Funds	11,95,950 15

HEAD OFFICE.—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Hapur, Hoshiarpur, Hyderabad (Sindh), Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha Sialkot, Patiala, Jammu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are brought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

R. C. MULICK,
Manager.

THE
SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 3,600,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Seattle
Hsikau	Moji	Shanghai
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Shimonoseki
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.

P. O. Box No. 289.

Church Gate Street, Bombay.

INSURANCE,

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

	Rs.
Capital Fully Subscribed	10,00,000
Capital Paid Up	1,00,000
Invested Funds Over	80,00,000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.

By paying your Premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.

The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders.

Please write for Prospectus before deciding the question of insuring your life.

The first Indian Insurance Company to lead the way by investing the total sum of Rupees Six lakhs in the First and Second Indian War Loans.

RAE & CO., Managing Agents,
P. BANERJEA, Secretary.
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, KT.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For Prospectus and further particulars, Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
119, Esplanade Road, Fort.

"ESAALI"
OF
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY (EMPIRE BUILDING)

THE HOUSE FOR "SILKS OF VALUE"

Our stock contains a wonderful assortment of

DAINTY SILKS . .
FOR
DAINTY GARMENTS

TEXTURE—FASCINATING
COLOURING—DELIGHTFUL

AHMED E. ESAALI Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

CAN THEY LOOT AGAIN?

Necessity knows no law. Should people be compelled to loot, do you think they will not do so, in spite of the penalties imposed on such actions?

It is best to be on the safe side. . . . . to be content and sure that your earnings are really safe.

The "LIONS" Safe, Burglar and Fire Resisting, is 50 per cent. cheaper, 100 per cent. better, and 1,000 per cent. safer than any other on the market.

The "LIONS" is sold in two sizes. . . . . actually worth Rs. 715 and Rs. 550. . . . . sold for Rs. 385 and Rs. 324, respectively.

Fresh stock of 15 just received of which only few remain. It is very hard to get them now. Any way you might have to pay more fo next lot. Why not select one atonce. Payment in WAR BONDS accepted.

MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers,
On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.
25, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Telephone 1285.

A REMARKABLE WAR DISCOVERY

SILK
CHEAPER THAN
COTTON

The recent extraordinary increase in the demand for their SILK of all descriptions was a MATTER OF GREAT SURPRISE to Messrs. Karanjia & Co., themselves. They could not understand why Silk should be so much in demand in spite of somewhat increased prices owing to the difficulties caused by the War, but their Customers frankly told them that they had substituted Silk for wool and cotton even for their ordinary requirements as they FOUND SILK CHEAPER THAN COTTON, not to speak of the great difference in comfort and elegance.

To avoid disappointment it may be noted, however, that this miracle is due not so much to the disturbance of the cloth market during the War as to the UNRIVALLED EXPERIENCE AND RESOURCES at

Messrs. KARANJIA & Co., Ltd.,

in silk business. The truth of this remarkable war discovery can therefore be tested ONLY AT THEIR SHOP.

207, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN
THE NATIONAL
INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.

(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.

(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.

(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc. please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan
49, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST
FIRST CLASS HOTEL
at which to put up at in Bombay is now
RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Railway" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a central healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY

Competent Chefs, High Class Wines and Billiard Tables.

Please write to Manager, Railway Hotel, Charney Road, BOMBAY. Telephone No. 262.

WE LEAD AND MEN FOLLOW.

MYSTERIES OF THE COURT OF LONDON, by G. W. M. Reynolds, printed in 18 Vols. on superior glazed paper, bold types, and completely illustrated. Rs. 18. CORAL ISLAND, 4 volumes. Rs. 2.

MITARANGA & Co. MADRAS.

...CANT.

...DUATE CLERKS for a ...mmercial House. Those hav... in cotton line will be preferred, ...Box No. 890, Advt. Dept., "Bombay ...cle." 2009

WANTED for out-port, a SHORTHAND TYPIST, with good command of English. Wages Rs. 60, rising to Rs. 120, board and lodging free. Apply Box No. 900, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2051

WANTED—A SHORTHAND-TYPIST and a CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, see personally YOUSOOF BROTHERS, Nagdevi Street, Bombay. 2027

WANTED—Thoroughly experienced MANAGER, with sound knowledge of Weaving and Spinning for a Mofussil Mill. Apply Box No. 899, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2046

WANTED—A CLERK, knowing Gujarti Nama and English correspondence with good security. Pay Rs. 30. See personally between 4 p.m. to 6 p.m. Colaba Grain Stores. 2056

WANTED—ASSISTANT CASHIER. LEDGER-KEEPER, those who have worked in Solicitor's firm preferred. Apply sharp to Box No. 898, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2043

WANTED—Two smart LADY SHORTHAND TYPISTS, for a Commercial firm, handsome salary offered. Apply Box No. 872, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1937

6 FITTERS WANTED at once for a Factory, near Bombay Good pay to suitable men. Apply the BOMBAY BRICK & TILE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD. 11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bomboy. 2049

WANTED—A pensioned and retired HOSPITAL ASSISTANT for attendance to a Hindu patient. Apply stating terms to Box No. 896, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2035

AN experienced Lady Doctor in a Native State, especially expert in children's diseases and Mid-wifery. With free quarters. Apply at once stating age, qualifications and the salary required to Box No. 902 Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2060

WANTED—SALESMEN by an import firm experienced in chemicals, hosiery, glassware, millstores, etc. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 826, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1742

WANTED—An experienced ACCOUNTANT for a local Spinning Mill. Salary according to qualification. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 887, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1998

WANTED—An experienced BILLIARD MARKER, one capable of making large breakes and possessing practical knowledge of all the games of the Billiard Table. Apply stating age, qualification and salary required to Box No. 901 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2057

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION by experienced hand of highest testimonials, having 30 years' Banking experience. Apply to Box No 891, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2015

WANTED.

WANTED—Middle of December, FURNISHED FLAT or BUNGALOW. Reply to:—CAPTAIN G. A. PENTREATH, I.A.R.O., Nepean Road, Malabar Hill. 1954

WANTED—GENT'S SADDLE, English make. Price and particulars to Box No. 897, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2036

WANTED—CHIEF AGENTS for Bombay and Central Provinces. Apply stating terms to the SECRETARY, UNIQUE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., 12, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta. 1924

WANTED AT ONCE—Competent STORE-PURCHASERS for electrical, building and all general engineering materials. Good salary to suitable men. Only experienced men need apply in writing with full particulars stating salary required to GENERAL MANAGER, The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd., Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 2041

WANTED—MILLOWNERS, CONTRACTORS & CHEMICAL MERCHANTS to purchase CHINA CLAY & RED OXIDE ORE in large, quantity. Offers invited. Samples can be seen in the office of EASTERN INVESTMENT OF COMMERCE, Ltd., 193-95, Hornby Road Fort, Bombay, or call for Re...

FOR SALE.

DARJEELING TEA—Nice flavoury Orange Pekoe, 5 lbs. per V.P.P. Rs. 5-8; Broken Pekoe 5 lbs. V.P.P. Rs. 4-14. Apply MANAGER, Happy Valley Tea Estate, P. O. Darjeeling. 1760

FOR SALE—At Bombay, pair of AFRICAN CHEETAHS or HUNTING LEOPARDS, tame on chain. Imported last month. Apply to Box No. 895, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2030

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES 9 lbs. nett Rs. 4, all charges included by V. P. parcel post. CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Punjab.

FOR SALE.—About 1,500 square yards of pension and tax land at the junction of Sandhurst Bridge Road and Hughes Road, Chowpatti. Apply MHATRE'S ART STUDIO, Chowpatti, Bombay 7. 1929

FOR SALE—15 tons FARINA (Potato Starch) best O. T. Quality. Price Rs. 32 per cwt. or near offer. Apply Box No. 892, "Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2019

FOR SALE—ELECTRIC MOTOR, brand new, A. C. current 20 H. P., 400 volts, 3 face, 50 cylinder complete. Price Rs. 5,000 and also one second hand 10 H. P. 220 volts; complete with three transformers for reducing voltage from 2,880 to 220 and other spare parts for motor and grids, now in use. Both of General Electric Co. N. Y. Apply Box No. 893, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2020

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—National Portable Typewriters, Improved Model No. 3. New, just received. With Case 9 lbs. Rs. 180; Factory Rebuilt Oliver Typewriters; Second-hand Underwood's, Oliver 5's & Remington 10s; Ribbons, Carbons, other Accessories, Repairs.

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

JUST UNPACKED—A small consignment of National Portable Typewriters No. 3, Improved Model. All modern devices such as Visibility, Back-spacer, Tabulator, 2 color, and some special features. Order early and save disappointment. Rs. 190, with improved Travelling Case complete. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 36 (B), Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay, Tele.: "Writertype."

MASTER-KEY SETS of 6 Padlocks, 2in. with 2 non-interchangeable keys to each padlock and 2 master-keys to fit all the 6. Rs. 23 per set. Similar sets 2½ in. Rs. 28/12 per set. We also make to order Brass and Galvd. Master-Key sets of any number of Padlocks.—R. H. PATUK & Co., 265, Hornby Road.

FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay. Call in and see us or write or wire us for everything for your Ford Car. Spare Part Price List free on application. Telegrams: "Autoford" Bombay. Telephone 707.

WASTE—Don't waste your money or buy anything at highest prices to-day, for MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, have many cheap bargains worth inspecting. AUCTION TO-DAY at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) Come sharp. 4

EDUCATIONAL.

PARENTS—Have you considered the future of your Boys? THE EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL, the Acknowledged Centre of Education for English, Mathematics, Languages, etc., etc., will train your Boys in all School Subjects, Morning or Evening at Moderate Rates. Day and Evening General English Classes. Special Senior Cambridge, Matric and Typewriting Classes under experts. Individual attention is a special feature of the School. See PRINCIPAL at 259/261, Hornby Road, Opp. Cox & Co., Fort.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Smart LINOTYPE OPERATORS to work on piece-work system. Only qualified and competent men required. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Hardworking, honest, MANAGER, good salary, everything found. Apply SHAHJAHAN HOTEL, Sitaram's Building, Crawford Market, Bombay. Security required. 2,006

WANTED—An experienced COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, must know Typewriting. Apply personally to GIRDHARDAS RADHAKISHENDAS, Barbhoymohota, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Out Fort. 1989

WANTED—A MANAGER for the Branch of the Bank of Baroda, Ltd., to be opened shortly in Bombay. Applications with copies of testimonials stating salary required to be addressed to the MANAGER, Bank of Baroda, Ltd., Baroda. 2007

WANTED—For the season, a SECOND CLASS ENGINEER for Ginning Factory at Kishangarh. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to the AGENT and MANAGING DIRECTOR, Maharaja Somyag Mills Co. Ltd., Kishangarh (Rajputana). 1862

WANTED—ENGINEER for a Factory near Bombay, 1st Class Engineer. Good prospects to suitable man. Apply with copies of references and salary expected to THE BOMBAY BRICK & TILE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD. 11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay. 2050

WANTED—A MEDICAL OFFICER for the Dam Works at Tokerwadi, near Lonavla. Free unfurnished quarters provided. Please apply stating age, whether physically sound, and enclosing copies of testimonials to GENERAL MANAGER, The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., Ltd., Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 2042

WANTED.—Qualified MEDICAL GRADUATES for temporary plague inoculation duty. Application stating qualifications and supported by copies of any testimonials should be made to the SANITARY COMMISSIONER for the Government of Bombay. Applicants must be registered under the Bombay-Poona Medical Act of 1912 and be competent Inoculators. 2045

WANTED—Smart young LADS and GIRLS to be employed in Government and Mercantile Offices, starting from Rs. 50 and upwards, after a short course of training. For further particulars apply to the PROPRIETORS, Woodstock Shorthand and Typewriting School 251, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 1796

WANTED.—A thoroughly qualified and experienced ACCOUNTANT for the Accounts Department of an Indian State. Salary according to qualifications. Thorough knowledge of Urdu indispensable. Apply at once stating caste, residence, age and salary expected, with copies of testimonials and a recent photo to Box No. 885 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1986

WANTED—A competent HEAD CLERK for a local Mill, Hindus knowing Gujrathi will be preferred. Salary according to qualifications. Only those who are thoroughly conversant with the working of the various Mill departments need apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 888, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2001

WANTED—Two intelligent EDUCATED MEN for service in the Bombay Tramways chiefly for the purpose of supervising the running of the cars on the road and seeing that they maintain their proper intervals. Men with Railway experience in the Traffic Department would probably be the most suitable. Pay Rs. 250 to Rs. 300 per month. Apply to TRAMWAY OFFICE, Colaba Causeway, Bombay. 2023

WANTED for the Indian Institute of Philosophy, Amalner, one JUNIOR FELLOW on Rs. 50 per month. Candidates must be B.A.S. with Honours in Philosophy. The selected candidate will have to read for the M.A. Examination in Philosophy of the Bombay University at the Institute and join on the 1st proximo. Applications, of which three copies must be sent are to be forwarded to the PRESIDENT. 2033

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Turn-out VIS-A-VIS HORSE and HARNESS. Apply MANAGER, Watson's Annexe, Apollo Bunder. 195

FOR SALE—At Lovedale, Ooty. For War Loan, Houses and Tea Estate. Apply Mrs. DALY. 2026

FOR SALE—One charging DYNAMO J. P. Hait's make, 100-150 volts 90 amperes, complete with slide, rails, pully and automatic cut out. Apply MALAVIYA BROS & Co., Rajkot. 2035

HARNESS FOR SALE—2 pairs patent leather DOUBLE HARNESS for carriage, complete all repects. (Brass Mounts), in good condition. can be used as four in hand also, Rs. 25 each or Rs. 450 for both. Also 2 pairs Brown TONGA HARNESS (2 ponies) new never used, Rs. 70 each pair. Apply M. KHURODY, Mhow, C. I. 2034

FOR SALE.—1 Compound Horizontal ENGINE by Benjamin Goodfellow, 650 Horse Power, 18 Ropes, jet condensing, Horizontal Cross Compound two cylinders of 24½ in. and 44½ in and 53 revolutions 1885 and, 3 BOILERS, 30 ft. by 7 ft. of 125 lbs. by Tinker and Shenton. Apply to Messrs. MATHRADAS GOCULDAS AND CO., Canada Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 2048

FOR SALE—COMPLETE EQUIPMENT of ASH'S DENTAL GOODS, comprising best Hydraulic Pump Chair, Cabinet, Engine, Spittoon, Vulcanizers, Flasks, Forceps, Impression Trays, Lathe, Mercury, Platinum Pin and Diatoric Teeth, Medicines, Charts, Dental and Medical Books. Open for inspection on Sundays (11 a.m. to 4 p.m.) at 87, Dhobi Talao, opposite Fire Temple. 1956

LIST OF SECOND-HAND MACHINERY FOR SALE—(1) 82 Double Platts Roller Gins, with rollers and bolting complete; (2) One Platt Double Cylinder kapas opener; (3) One complete line shaft for the above gins, containing shafting, pulleys, pedestals, couplings, etc., including the second motion with foundation bolts; (4) One 12in. by 20in. by 24in. stroke side by side compound condensing engine, No.H. P. 28, by Messrs. Ruston Procter and Co., (5) One Lancashire Boiler 24ft. by 6½ft. by 120lbs. pressure 52 H. P. by Messrs. Tinker Shamton and Co., complete with mounting and fittings; (6) One Cummins Press by Messrs. Henry Berry & Co., for 400 lbs. bales; (7) One high pressure double cylinder Hydraulic engine together with pump bed complete, with connection and foundation and holding bolts; (8) One wrought iron tank 8ft. by 5ft. by 3ft. together with its pipe connections. Apply Box No. 869, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1922

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—Required a SUB-TENANT for a small office in Fort. Rent moderate. Apply to Box No. 894, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2022

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE MADHORAO SCINDIA MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees 12-8-0 (Rupees twelve and annas eight) per share free of Income Tax for the period ending 30th June, 1918, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 30th September, 1918, at the Registered Office of the Company, Canada Building Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, between the hours of 12 noon and 1-30 p.m. (excepting Saturdays when it will be paid between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m.) to those shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on MONDAY, the 23rd September, 1918.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MATHRADAS & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 23rd September, 1918. 2031

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for public information that the Prize Winners of the Dhar State War Fete Lottery are requested to send in their prize winning tickets to the SECRETARY, War Fete Lottery, Dhar, before the 30th November, 1918, after which no application will be entertained as the Lottery Office accounts will be closed. The delay in distribution of prizes is largely due to non-receiving of prize winning tickets.

M. N. KHORY,
for Dewan, Dhar State. 1984

S. S. "CITY OF NAPLES."

ARRIVED ON THE 23RD INSTANT.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO as per Bills of Lading. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed before being handled for customs examination or otherwise, and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY.
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.),
Agents.

Home Street, Bombay. 2029

MACHINERY FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

	Rs.
ONE ROLLER Flour Mill 10 sack, complete for	1,25,000
One Ice Plant 10 tons ether system, complete for	50,000
40 Cotton Gins Platt Brothers, complete for	25,000
One Cotton Opener Double, complete for	2,000
One Cotton Baling Press Stewart's Patent, complete for	70,000
Fifteen Engelburgh's Rice Hulling machines complete for	4,000
Five Atta Grinding Chakkies 3½ft. and 3½ft. complete for	1,000
One Boiler 30ft. by 7½ft. Alex. Shanks 165 lb. pressure complete for	Sold
One Boiler 28ft. by 7ft. Tinker Shenton's 140 lb. pressure complete for	25,000
One Engine Ruston Proctor's 200 H. P. complete for	25,000
One Engine Beni. Goodfellow's 300 H.P. complete for	80,000
One Green's Economiser complete for...	4,600

Practically no reduction is possible in prices for Boilers; reasonable highest offers for other things will be considered. Please apply to

GIRDHAR [illegible]
Clock Tower Gate, Amritsar.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WASTES FOR SALE.

WASTES of all kinds are for sale at the Gulbarga Mills. Apply to the MANAGER, Mahboob Shahi Kulburga Mills, Gulbarga. 2054

THE BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

FRACTIONAL COUPONS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to those persons holding fractional coupons of Preferance Shares of this Company, that the same are now being received at the Registered Office of the Company, Oriental Buildings, Fort, for conversion into whole shares, between the hours of 1 and 4 p.m. (S. T.).

By order of the Board,
K. M. COOPER,
Secretary.

Bombay, 24th September, 1918. 2039

NOTICE.

WANTED.—An L. C. E. or one, who possesses some higher Engineering degree as Chief Officer and Engineer of this Municipality, pay Rs. 400-25-500, horse allowance Rs. 25. Rupees 2,000 security required. The appointment will be subject to the approval of the Commissioner in Sind and from the time of the Commissioner's approval, the nominee will be on probation for 12 months or for such further period as the Commissioner may deem fit.

Applications, stating age and qualifications to be submitted to the undersigned, so as to reach him before 25th October 1918.

A. SARDAS,
President,
Shikarpur Municipality. 2055

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY.

THE undersigned will sell by Public Auction at 10 a.m. on the 20th of October, 1918, at the Liquidation Court, Charing Cross, Lahore, the following Machinery. Intending purchasers may either bid personally or make offers under sealed cover, which must reach the undersigned before that date.

1) One Procter's Engine, driven by one Cornish boiler by Tinker Shenton 4½ ft. by 15½ ft. by 60 lbs. Complete with donkey pump, Lot of galvanized iron piping and iron, chimney.
(2) One 6 in. by 3 in. Black and Marsden stone breaker.
(3) Grit Grader, by Boulton, England.
(4) Boulton's Patent Grit Force pump.
(5) One Zigzag double draw and Grit grader.
(6) One line shafting, complete, with pedestals and plumber blocks.
(7) Boulton's No. 1 pulverizer.
(8) Two Hand Presses with Fly wheels and lots of moulds for pressing tiles.
(9) One force filter with 24 partitions made of timber and 38 brass connection pieces.

The sale will be held subject to the sanction of the Liqquidation Judge.

For further particulars and details apply to,—

OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR,
Eureka Porcelain Works, Limited.
(In liquidation).
Chamberlain Road, Lahore. 2032

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. RAMCHANDRA BHASKER MANTRI has contracted to sell to our client Mr. RANGILDAS LALLOOBHAI the undermentioned property:—

All persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand in, to, or upon the said property either by way of mortgage, charge, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, bequest, lease, lien partnership or otherwise whatsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 109, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land on which stand two chawls, belonging to the vendor situate lying and being at Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, formerly a portion of the Oart known as Ranbill or Zaoba's Oart in the Island of Bombay in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand two hundred and fifty-four and thirty-two decimals square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax Old No. 1, Old Survey No. 419, New No. 1, New Survey No. 280 and bounded as follows:—on the East by the property of Jaggonath Jeewanji, on the West by the piece of land hereinafter secondly described forming a moiety of a passage belonging to the Vendor and Narayan Moroji Zaoba, on the North by the property hereinafter thirdly described and on the South by the New Wady Lane.

SECONDLY.—All that undivided half share or moiety of and in all that piece or parcel of land situate at Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, forming also a portion of the saifi Oart, called Ranbill in Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, lying to the West of the premises firstly described containing by admeasurement one hundred and three and ninety-nine decimals square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector of Land Revenue Pension and Tax No. 1, Old Survey No. 419, New No. 1, New Survey No. 280 and bounded on the East by the property hereinbefore firstly described and on the West by the other moiety of the said land, on the North by the land of the vendor and on the South by the Nawawady.

THIRDLY.—All that piece of land lying to the North of the piece of land hereinbefore firstly described situate at the same place and formerly a third portion of the aforesaid Oart Ranbill in Girgaum in Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District, aforesaid, containing by admeasurement forty and forty-three decimals square yards bearing the same numbers as those given to the land firstly and secondly described and bounded on the East partly by the premises firstly described and partly by the property of Jagonnath Jeewanji, on the West by the premises hereinbefore secondly described, on the North by the other property of the vendor and on the South by the premises hereinbefore firstly described.

Dated this 24th day of September, 1918.
DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 2040

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ESMAIL DOSSA, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to our client, NOVROJALLI ALLARAKHIA, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Improvement Trust Leasehold land or ground known as Plot No. 12-A on the First Nagpada Estate of the Board with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the West Side of Third Peerkhan Street, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 450 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 3693 and 3694 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E (T) Ward Nos. 3282 and 3283 and Street Nos. 93, 95, 97, 99, 1, Bellasis Passage No. 1, and which said premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Third Peerkhan Street aforesaid, on or towards the West by Plot No. 11-A, on or towards the North by a Service Passage and on or towards the South by a Mosque and partly by Plot No. 12.

Dated this 20th day of September, 1918.
MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 2037

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHAIKH DADA MIYA bin MAHOMED SAHEB DALVI, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to my clients the property hereunder described.

All persons having any claim to or against the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, charge, gift, trust, inheritance, lease, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office No. 44, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at 4th Kamatipura Street, without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 1357, Street No. 12 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 8729, New No. 10434, Old Survey No. 3308, New Survey No. 6037 and containing by admeasurement 40.59 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the property of Husseina Laxuman, on the West by the property of Maloo Oomaji and others, on the North by 4th Kamatipura Street, and on the South by a gully.

Dated this 24th September, 1918.
F. P. PAVRI,
Purchasers' Attorneys. 2038

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one Mr. JOHARMAL SAGURMAL has agreed to sell to our clients the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim or claims against or to the same property by way of, inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of which forty-nine square yards or thereabouts are of leasehold tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Bapty Road and Kamathipura Centre Road, outside the Fort, and in the Registration District of Bombay and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 769, Street No. 139-141 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 41, New No. 16049, Old Survey No. 3/4603 and New Survey No. 5753, containing by admeasurement sixty-seven and a half square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East by the said Kamathipura Centre Road, on or towards the West by a gulley or passage and beyond that the property of Awabai, wife of Byramji Dhunjibhai Rana, on or towards the North by a gully or passage and beyond that the ground of Cowasji Jeewanji Gorkhodia and on or towards the South by the said Bapty Road.

Dated this 24th day of September, 1918.
MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Purchasers' Attorneys. 2044

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of NAGINDAS CHHABILDAS, Clerk in the G. I. P. Railway Goods Department, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a widower ..... Deceased.

JUGMOHUNDAS GULABDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, in the employ of Walmar and Co., residing at Bhuleshwar, 3rd Bhoiwada, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this sixth day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.

The 7th day of September, 1918.
Mr. JUGMOHUNDAS GULABDAS,
Petitioner in Person. 1023

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTIFICATION OF SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. VIRCHAND UMERSEY, of Bombay, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Mr. GOCULDAS DAMODAR, free from all incumbrances.

All persons having claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage or tenement thereon situate at Mulund Taluka Salsette, in Thana District in the Registration Sub-district of Salsette, containing by admeasurement 7,594 square yards or thereabouts bearing Survey No. 140, Pot Nos. 5 and 9, Survey No. 141, Pot Nos. 1 and 2 and Palni Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Survey No. 152, Pot Nos. 8 and 12 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by another property of the purchaser Goculdas Damodar, on or towards the West partly by the property of Khatri Khima Natha and partly by the property of Bhawan Punja, on or towards the North partly by the property of Pandu Laxman and partly by the property of Hamsraj Haribhai and on or towards the South by the property of Narpal Parbhat.

Dated this 24th day of September, 1918.
MEHTA, DALPATRAM & LALJEE,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 2052

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that LOUIS JOSEPH D'SOUZA, of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitant, the proving executor of the Will of Marshal D'Souza deceased has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 50, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within the 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Mahim Pension and Tax Oart land or ground situate, lying and being at Dadar without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by a rough admeasurement 2,000 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 356 and 358, New No. 4007, Old Survey No. 567, New Survey No. 1/1283 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Dr. M. R. Jayakar, on or towards the West by the Lady Jamshetji Road and on or towards the North by the property of Dr. B. B. Dardarkar and on or towards the South partly by the property of the late Marshal D'Souza and partly by the property of Haji Hassum which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 3695, and Street No. 56 and were formerly in the occupation of the said Marshal D'Souza.

Dated this 24th day of September, 1918.
THOMAS FERREIRA,
for Messrs. Bhimji & Co.,
Purchasers' Attorneys. 2047

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PASU PARBAT, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 50, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at 2nd Carpenter Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 66.78 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1734, New No. 8867, Old Survey No. 516 and New Survey No. 59-39 and bounded as follows:— that is to say on or towards the East by the house of Ganesh Bhanji and Morarji Ratansey, on or towards the West by the property of Vithal Anant, on or towards the North by the 2nd Carpenter Street and on or towards the South by the property of Virji Savji which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C ward No. 6021 and Street No. 33 and were formerly in the occupation of Laxmibai, wife of Girdharlal Jamnadas and are now in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.

Dated this 24th day of September, 1918.
THOMAS FERREIRA,
for Messrs. Bhimji & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 2050

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Last Will and Testament of SITARAM HARI PATODEKAR, late of Bombay, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a landed Proprietor ..... Deceased.

HARI ANANT THATTE AND THIMBAK JANARDHAN JOSHI, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing in Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this sixth day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.

The 7th day of September, 1918.
Mr. M. V. GOKHALE,
Petitioners' Attorney. 2053

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LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that KUBER VISHRAM VYAS and PUNJIRAM MAYARAM have, from the 7th September, 1918, ceased to be partners of our clients, JUTHALAL SAMALDAS and CHATRABHUJ ISHWARDAS, in the business carried on at Khand Bazaar, without the Fort of Bombay, in the name of Shah Juthalal Chatrabhuj and that our said clients are now carrying on business at the same place in the said name of Shah Juthalal Chatrabhuj. Anyone dealing with the said Kuber Vishram Vyas and Punjiram Mayaram in the name of Shah Juthalal Chatrabhuj, will do so at his own risk.

Dated this 16th day of September, 1918.

PURUSHOTTAMRAI & Co.,
Attorneys for Juthalal Samaldas and Chatrabhuj Ishwardas.

1304

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

52, Medow Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PIECES OF LAND SITUATED AT MOWJE KURLA MOHILE TALUKA SALSETTE, DISTRICT THANA.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 850 of 1911.

Bai LANUBAI, widow ..... Plaintiff
vs.
Bai BHIWABAI, widow and others ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Muljee and Thakoredas, Attorneys for Mr. Vithaldas Nensey, the Receiver appointed herein, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell the following property.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of September, 1918, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms, No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, by Public Auction.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All those four separate pieces or parcels of land or ground situate within the Government Khalsa boundary at Mowje Kurla, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Kurla, admeasuring in aggregate five acres and seven gunthas a little more or less bearing Survey No. 3, Pot Nos. 1, 3, 2 and nil respectively and Falni Nos. nil, nil, nil, 1, 2 and 3 respectively.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate within the boundary of the proprietor at Mowje Mohile, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, Registration Sub-District of Kurla, admeasuring 30 gunthas a little more or less and bearing Survey No. 8 Pot No. nil and Falni No. nil.

THIRDLY:—All those nine pieces or parcels of land or ground situate within the Government Khalsa boundary at the said Mowje Mohile, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, Registration Sub-District of Kurla, admeasuring in the aggregate 37 acres and 32 gunthas, be the same a little more or less bearing Survey Nos. 2, 3, 4, 4, 5, 6 and 7 and Pot Nos. 2, 1 1, nil, nil and 1 respectively.

On search taken recently the properties in possession of the Receiver, bears the following numbers;—

PROPERTY AT KURLA.

Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No.	Admeasurement Acres	Gunthas.	Assessment. Rs.	a.	p.
2	1	Nil	..	24½	5	0	0
2	2	Nil	2	32½	25	0	0
2	3	Nil	..	2	0	2	0
2	Nil	3	..	37	2	0	9
2	Nil	1	..	8	0	8	0
			4	24	32	10	0

PROPERTY AT MOWJE MOHILE.

Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No.	Admeasurement Acres	Gunthas.	Assessment. Rs.	a.	p.
2	2	Nil	..	10½	2	8	0
3	1	Nil	4	12¾	36	0	0
4	1	Nil	3	22½	30	0	0
6	1	Nil	..	22½	7	0	0
6	2	Nil	4	36¾	18	0	0
6	3	Nil	..	14½	3	0	0
5	Nil	1	5	13	8	0	0
4	Nil	1	..	4	0	4	0
7	Nil	1	17	22	26	0	0
			37	9	130	12	0

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Muljee and Thakoredas, Solicitors, at their office at No. 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY THE 29TH SEPTEMBER 1918 AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AT THE GROUND FLOOR OF RAVAL MANSIONS JUST OPPOSITE TO DR. N. POWELL ON LAMINGTON ROAD BY THE SIDE OF SANDHURST ROAD SALE OF TEAK AND BLAC WOOD FURNITURE OF LATEST DESIGN SPECIALLY MADE TO ORDER BY WELL-KNOWN MAKERS.

Such as richly polished dining table glass-door seasoned teakwood wardrobe, single and double glass and panel door cupboards, Queen pattern complete drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, marble top centre tables, Plush and velvet wall-mirror, chest of drawers, single and double wodden bedsteads, hat and umbrella stands, and washing tables, sideboards, dinner waggons, meatsafe, arm and armless chairs, office writing tables, dirty cloth basket, cane reclining sofas, curzon chair of the latest design, low and easy chairs, folding sofas, fancy tiled teapoys, big drawing-room galichhas, durry carpets, cycles, brass and plated ware etc., etc.

Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction on Sunday the 29th September 1918 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the above place (where the furniture is arranged for sale) teak and blackwood drawing dining and bed-room furniture of the latest design and rich polish specially made to order by well-known makers including:—dining table, dining armchairs, side-board, meatsafe, dinning waggons, Queen pattern drawing-room complete suite of sofas and chairs, marble top tables, glass-door cupboards, Plush and velvet wall-mirror, glass-door season teakwood wardrobe, single and double glass and panel-door cupboards, chest of drawers, single and double wooden bedsteads of the latest designs, very nice washing table, hat-stands, reclining sofas, teapoys of various designs, dirty cloth basket, mahoganized curzon chair, low and easy chairs, office writing tables, arm and armless chairs, big galichas for drawing-rooms, glass and plated ware etc., etc.

The above will be on view 3 days before sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS AND UNSERVICEABLE MILL STORES OF FAZULBHOY, PEARL, PABANEY, CURRIMBHOY AND CRESCENT MILLS AND THE INDIAN BLEACHING, DYING AND PRINTING WORKS LTD

Under instructions from Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 26th instant and on the following days at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) each day, sell by Public Auction, on the premises of each of the following mills.

On the premises of the Fazulbhoy Mills Limited at DeLisle Road, Parel.

A lot of unserviceable stores, such as empty casks, drums and tins, empty bags of sago and farina, F P. Bardan Ducha, small pieces of hoop iron, acid jars, old and new pieces of roller skins, old pickers, etc.

On the premises of the Pearl Mills, Ltd.

A lot of unserviceable stores such as large and small empty boxes of ring travellers, large and small ink bottles, old and new pieces of roller skins, old pieces of pickers, coronation spindle, oil tins, tallow tins, boiled oil and turpentine drums, tallow calcium and spindle oil empty casks, empty tins, pieces of hoop iron, healds bardans of F P. cotton bales old pieces of roller cloth, empty bags of sago and farina etc.

On the premises of the Pabaney Mills, Ltd.

A lot of unserviceable stores such as brass filing, buffers, roller skin and cloth cutting, clearer cloth cutting pickers, empty ink bottles, large and small acid jars, empty tins of spindle oil, empty casks of tallow, pieces of hoop iron, empty buffias etc.

On the premises of the Currimbhoy Mills.

A lot of unserviceable stores such as ring travellers, large and small ink bottles, acid jars, old and new pieces of roller skins, old pieces strapping and pickers, coronation spindle oil tins, tallow tins, boiled oil and turpentine drums, empty casks, empty cases, old labels pieces of hoop iron, healds, F. P. Barden Ducha old pieces of roller cloth, etc.

On the premises of the crescent mills at Furgusson Road, Parel. A lot of unserviceable stores such as empty casks of oil, tallow and china clay, empty drums of boiled oil and turpentine empty tins of oil and tallow, empty bags of sago and farina, empty acid jars, new small pieces of roller skins, old pickers, and buffers, small pieces of hoop iron, hassian tares of F. P. cotton bales, etc.

On the premises of the Indian Bleaching Dying and Printing Works Ltd. at Purbhadevi Road, Dadar.

A lot of unserviceable stores such as empty casks of powder, colour and china clay, empty iron drums barrels and cans, boiled oil drums, kerosine oil tins, empty cases of machinery, C. I. Casting, brass dust, rags, hoop iron press dooche etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

This property will now be sold to the highest bidder.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PIECE OF LAND, AT PAREL TANK ROAD, EITHER IN ONE LOT OR IN SEPARATE PLOTS.

Suit No. 396 of 1913.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver herein, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th October, 1918, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following valuable piece of land either in one lot or in separate Plots:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land, newly assessed, situate at Parel Tank Road, without the Fort, within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement twelve thousand four hundred and seventy-six square yards and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 37, Collector's New No. 16577, New Survey No. 283-2423 and another piece of freehold vacant land, forming part of the same Survey number, admeasuring five thousand square yards, or thereabouts bearing New Survey No. 1-2423, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the West by Parel Tank Road on or towards the South by the property of Hormasji Ardeshir Wadia, on or towards the East by the Hindu Cemetery, on or towards the North by the road leading to the Hindu Cemetery, divided into 19 different plots of different areas, and more particularly marked out and delineated on the plan, which is open for inspection, at the Office of the Auctioneers, and the Attorneys for the Vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Patel and Ezekiel, Solicitors, at "Cook's" Building, Hornby Road, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 25th September, 1918.

J. S. MODY & CO.

38, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3402.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 50 CASES AMERICAN CHEESE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of September, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO. will sell by public auction at their Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the firm concerned.

About 50 Cases American Cheese.

Above cases will be put up for sale in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY ON DOCKYARD ROAD, MAZAGON NEXT TO THE PARSI AGIARY.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell under instructions from the Surviving Executors and Executrix of the last will and codicil of the late Mr. Pestonji Maneckji Poonjiaji and with the consent of his heirs by Public Auction THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 25th September, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the undermentioned property viz.:—

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the messuage tenement dwelling house and godowns standing thereon situate lying and being on the Dockyard Road, Mazagon, in the Town and Island of Bombay and in the registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1,165 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 19 and 19 and New Nos. 16245, 16246 and Old Survey No. 565 and New Survey No. 3597 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 5675 and Street No. 6 and bounded on or towards the East partly by the property of the Parsi Agiary and partly by the property of Pestonji and Hirji Dadabhai Mistry on or towards the West partly by the property of the said Pestonji and Hirji Dadabhai Mistry and partly by the property of B. P. Narielwalla on or towards the South by the property belonging to the estate of Parmanandas Jivandas and on or towards the North the Dockyard Road aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Kanga and Sayani Solicitors for the said Executors and Executrix at their office in Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

J. S. MODY &CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th September, 1918.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

NOTICE

WHEELER & DOLAN

AND

THE ALL-AMERICAN VAUDEVILLE COMPANY

Will make their First Appearance at the Matinee Saturday September 28th 5 p.m. and continue thereon every Night at 9-30 p.m., and Sunday Matinee at 3 p.m.

"Without fear of contradiction it might be said of them that they have come, they have been seen, they have created a very favourable impression...."

"The show was lively, very American, and the performance all the way through was very clean, clever, novel, enjoyable, brimfull of vim and activity, and should not be missed."—"THE EMPIRE," Calcutta, 4th July 1918.

"NOVEL ENTERTAINMENTS—Wheeler Dolan and Company drew biggest crowd in years. Speed and class of the show delighted the audience."—"STATESMAN," Calcutta, 4th July 1918.

"**AMERICAN VAUDEVILLE COMPANY.** HUGE SUCCESS. It is no exaggeration to say that a show of this description has never visited Calcutta previously....."

"The entertainment is smart, bright and attractive and there is not a single dull moment from beginning to end....."

"Wheeler Dolan and Company have made good....."

"In the world of the Yanks, it is SOME SHOW."—"ENGLISHMAN," 5th July 1918.

The Sands of Time are flowing fast,

and so does the wonderful Spectacular Film that has made a lasting impression on Bombay,

"THE DAUGHTER OF FRANCE"

The Final six parts—6,000 feet—this week, at the

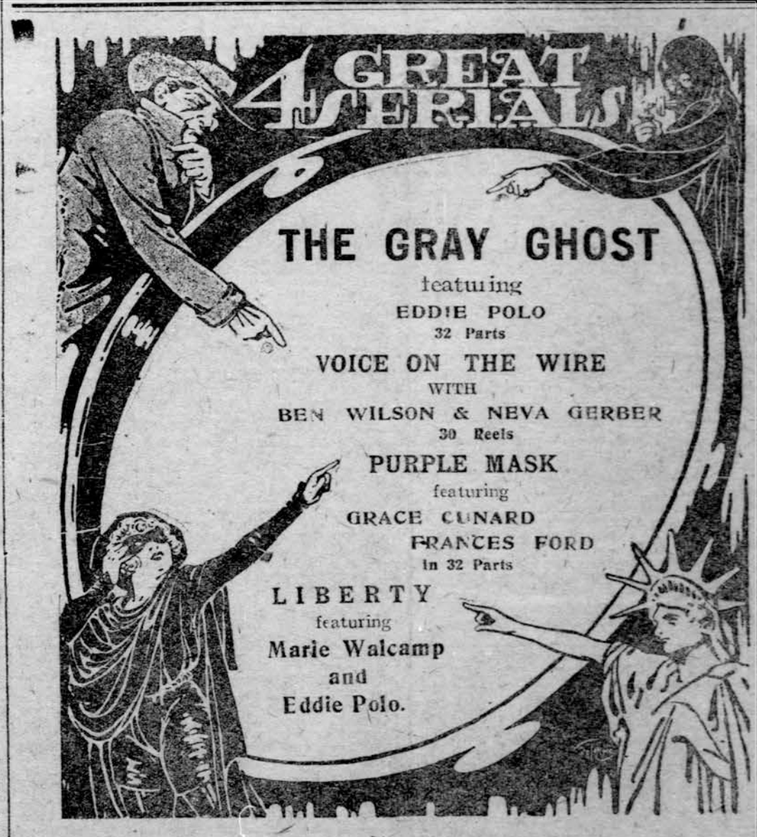
WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

Don't let it escape you that three more days are left to see this greatest of Screen Epic the Cinema World has ever produced. The interpretation of the Maid of Orleans by the bewitching American Star Actress, Miss Geraldine Ferrar is almost an inspiration

THIS MUCH TO YOU—LEST YOU FORGET!

Four shows this evening 5-30, 7, 8-45, & 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)



For bookings apply to

The Universal Film Mfg. Co.

Heera House, Sandhurst Road,

BOMBAY.

THE MAJESTIC

TRAM TERMINUS, GIRGAUM.

To-night at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

SECOND INSTALMENT OF

MR. PATANKER'S MASTER-SERIAL

The Exile of Rama

Parts 4 and 5.

THE LITTLE FAT RASCAL

A two-reel LKO Comedy providing continuous laughter for twenty minutes and

The Universal Screen Magazine.

Special Show To-day at 5-15.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

3rd complete change of Programme

PROGRAMME No. 3 TO-NIGHT at 9-30
MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents

M. S COWAN'S
Clever Company of Entertainers

"THE CAMEOS"

Including the Inimitable Comedian

ATHOL TIER
The Man with the Laughing Legs.

GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE of the

CAMEOS

Saturday 28th at 5-30 p.m.
Book your Seats now for grand matinee.

PLANS AT ROSE & Co. up to 6 p. m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

TO-DAY AT 6-30 P. M.
8 Episodes.

"SOCIAL PIRATES"
Each Episode a complete story.

THE EMPIRE

To-day 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

Pathe Presents

A DRAMA OF PARISIAN LIFE

"Through Truth"
"Through Truth"
"Through Truth"

Played by a cast of the Leading French Stage.

IN SIX ACTS.

In addition to the above the latest

PATHE GAZETTE.

NEXT WEEK! NEXT WEEK!!

A Magnificent Spectacle of the Sea

"LOBELEI"

OR

"THE STORM MAIDEN"

Containing the most beautiful scenes ever screened.

250 DIVING CHORUS

AND

SWIMMING BALLET 250.

THIRD INSTALMENTS OF THE TWO GRAND SERIALS!

'THE SHIELDING SHADOW'

40,000 feet

AND

'THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE'

96,000 feet.
(5,000 feet each.)

Most Daring Deeds of **Grace Darmond** **Pearl White** at her highest.

Most Exciting Thrills and Sensations.

Really this is a unique opportunity.

Please do not miss it we insist upon it.

Saturday & Sunday Prize Matinees at 3-30 & 5-15 and nightly at 7, 8-45, & 10-30 (S.T.)

NEW

ALHAMBRA CINEMA

NEW SANDHURST ROAD

Telephone No. 2417.

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market.

TO-NIGHT

SECOND INSTALMENT OF THE GREAT INDIAN SERIAL

The Exile of Shri Rama

Parts 7 to 10

It does not matter if you have missed the opening parts. Begin to-day with this new instalment.

ALSO SHOWING

PICTORIAL NEWS

War Office Official, containing views of

T. M.S' SILVER WEDDING PROCESSION

and

A SPLENDID BISON DRAMA

In 2 Parts.

A KIDNAPPED WIFE

featuring

MARY WALCAMP

"BUSTING INTO SOCIETY"

A Roaring Comic.

3 Shows Nightly: at 7, 8-45 & 10-30

PALACE

OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE

6-30 TO-NIGHT 6-30

THE GAIETY CO. Presents

VARIETIES

NEW SONGS AND CHORUSES

including

Pathe Gold Rooster Play

THE GREATER WILL

Featuring

CYRIL MAUDE

Supported by an all star cast including

LOUIS MERCITH

To-morrow Night

MASTER OF THE WORLD

a Sensational dramatic Drama.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
HOME OF CELEBRITIES

Commencing Sat. Matinee Sept. 28th 5 p.m.
and
Every night at 9-30 p. m. Except Sunday.

WHEELER AND DOLAN
will present the
All-American Vaudeville Co.
Direct from
NEW YORK CITY
including

RICHARD WHEELER & GERTRUDE DOLAN.

America's representative Dancers. In 1918 Offering of Characteristic Dances and Gowns.

And the latest in modern Ballroom Dances.

Exhibiting Beautiful Frocks and Gowns.

EDWINA BARRY
America's Daintiest Comedienne

JACK AND SYLVERA
The American Husky Cowboy and beautiful Cowgirl.

Introducing life on the American Prairie.

ROSS SOBEL & MAURY STERNDALE
America's Syncopated Ragtime Fiends of the Piano and Violin.

A Regular American Vaudeville Show
9 COMPLETE ACTS 9
Full of American "ZIP" and "PEP".

BOOKING AT ROSE & Co.

Prices:—Night Stalls Rs. 4, D. Circle Rs. 3
Balcony Rs. 2, Circle Rs. 3[illegible]
Boxes from Rs. 8 upwards.
MATINEE—Stall Rs. 3, D. Circle Rs. 2.
Balcony Re 1, Gallery Ans. 8 and Boxes from Rs. 25 and under.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
HOME OF CELEBRITIES.

To-night at 6 30 & 10 p.m.

DR. RICHARD ROWE
in Magic Art and Spiritualism
MYSTIC MORA
Hypnotist and Mesmerist
In all the Gems from their repertoire
Also the thrilling 3-reel Drama.
"IN PEACE AND IN WAR"
A powerful topical Drama dealing with a problem of the present War.
Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4. Box seats Rs. 2.
Family Boxes for four Rs. 5.

Owing to the late arrival in town of the all American Vaudeville Company, the Commencement of the shows by them has been Postponed to Saturday Matinee instead of this night, and therefore the above double bill will continue to be presented to day, to-morrow and on Friday at 6-30 and 10 p.m

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay

TO-NIGHT

LAST WEEK OF
The Great Serial

"THE HIDDEN HAND"

Episode 14th & 15th.

Don't miss to see the sensational Finale.

PATHE'S HISTORY OF WAR
Chapter 25.

PATHES GAZETTE
Latest

SOUTHERN COLORADO
Travel

BEAT IT
One of Luke's best

Look out for
Future Big Announcements

Time 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m. daily.
Matinee every at and Sun. 5 p. m.
Extra show [illegible] Sunday 3-30 p.m
POPULAR PRICES

AMUSEMENTS.

TREMENDOUS SUCCESS!

WEEK DAYS
TWO SHOWS
6-30 and
9-45 p.m.

SUNDAYS
One Show
only
6 p.m.

Erected on Dhobi Talao

DE VILLIERS

NEW VARIETY COMPANY

TWO CROWDED HOUSES LAST NIGHT

PRONOUNCED BY ALL

BEST SHOW EVER COME TO BOMBAY.

A REAL VAUDEVILLE SHOW

Where you can smoke your after-dinner cigar. Splendid Singing. Excellent Dancing.

THE 4 PRETTIEST GIRLS ON THE STAGE.

7 CLEVER ARTISTS. **2 TIP TOP COMEDIANS.**

No fancy advertising to draw the public. Successful on its own merits.

Prices Rs. 3, 2 & 1.

Children under 10, N. C. Os., Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price.

PLAN AT ROSE & CO.

THE PICTURE MAGNIFICENT!

A startling Photo-play, revealing all the untold treasures of the ocean depths; a gorgeous spectacle of the enchanted spot, where the Mermaids dance in tune with the Infinite!

"THE SIRENS OF THE SEA"

(7,000 feet)

A masterly production of rare merit, featuring Louise Lovely, "the Girl with the brightest pair of eyes" and Miss Carmen Myers, "the Girl with the thousand charms."

The Programme includes a superb Drama "What the—?" (3,000 feet) and a Comedy, "The Curse of a Flirting Heart."

CINEMA PRECIOUS

(Grant Road Tram Terminus)

To-night—7; 8-45; 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)

POONA ANNOUNCEMEN .

Aryan Cinema

OPP. REAY MARKET (CITY.)

Wednesday 25th to Friday 27th Sept.

Three Shows at 6, 8, & 10 p. m.

Rates, Re. 1, As. 12, 8, 6, 4 & 2.

COMPLETE PATHE PROGRAMME

1—FATHER'S BRILLIANT IDEA.

2—LUKE'S LOST LAMB.

3 to 6—**The Double Image**

Featuring the charming

Mlle. NAPIERKOWSKA.

This same Bill at Our Sholapur Branch from Saturday Sept. 28 to Tuesday Oct. 1.

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!

Nobody's Safe

from an outbreak of fire. Don't let yourself be lulled into a False Feeling of Security—get the real protection of the Most Effective Chemical Fire Extinguisher.

THE "ROYAL" FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

have already been the means of saving many a life.

SOLE AGENTS:

LONDON, EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING Co.,

RUMMUM STREET,

BOMBAY.

---

where there's a way there are

TRADE MARK
WOOD-MILNE

ALL-BRITISH TYRES

WOOD-MILNE (INDIA) LTD.

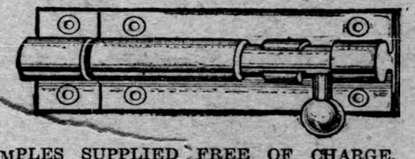
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

BOMBAY: P.O. BOX No. 380.

CALCUTTA: 19-21, BOW BAZAAR ST.

16

GENUINE CONGO RED.



BOLT BRAND

SAMPLES SUPPLIED FREE OF CHARGE.

SPECIAL RATES FOR IMPORTANT QUANTITIES.

FOR PRICES AND PARTIC[illegible] APPLY TO—

DOLATRAM K[illegible]M & Co.

Telephone No. 4052.

Telegrams: "Mamadekap, Bo[illegible]BAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Sept. 20th.

M.G. Bengal Good	19.25
" " Fully Good	20.0
" " Fine	20.50
" No. 1 Comra Good	21.75
" " Fully Good	22.50
" " Fine	23.00
" Broach Good	24.25
" " Fully Good	24.50
" " Fine	24.75

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Sept. 20th

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	Nil
" Forwarded	41,000
" Imports	16,000
" Stock	197,000
Actual Weekly Sales	6,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Sept 21st

	Bales
Total in Sight	123,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	266,000
East Indian " "	94,000
American " "	1,983,000
Other " "	66,000
Total Sales	6,000
East Indian Sales	1,400
Total Speculation	
" Export	
East Indian Export	
" Stock	45,000
" Forwarded	3,700
" Actual Export	
" Imports	
" Speculation	
American Afloat	176,000
East Indian Afloat	9,000
Total Afloat	228,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 20th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	3,000
" Exports to Great Britain	16,000
" " to Continent	
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Nominal	9½
Demand Bills	4.75.50
Silver Commercial Bars	101½

Bales.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	141,000
" Exports to Great Britain	38,000
" " to France and Continent	70,000
" " to Japan	3,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	831,000
" " at Interior Ports	710,000

New York, Sept. 21st.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	20,000
Exports to Great Britian	
" to Continent	
Futures at New York Oct.	31 35
" " Jan.	30.75
" " Mar.	30 65
Spot Cotton at New York	32 65
" Orleans	32 75
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	29.69
" " Jan.	29 55

MONEY MARKET.

London, Sept. 20th.

Bar Silver Spot	49 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 1/2
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
" " " 6 "	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3
" 7 day market loans	3 1/4
Consols 2½%	58½
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	50½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	68½
Government Securities 3 %	59
Ex. On London at Paris France	26.07

London, Sept. 21st.

Bar Silver Spot	49 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 1/2
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
" " " 6 "	4 5/8
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Consols 2½%	58½
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	50½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	68½
Government Securities 3 %	59
Ex. On London at Paris France	26.07

WAR LOANS.

London, Sept. 20th.

3½% 1925—1928	£88½
4½% 1925—1945	£100½
5% New	£95

London, Sept. 21st.

3½% 1925—1928	£88½
4½% 1925—1945	£100½
5% New	£95

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Sept. 20th.

WHEAT.

ROZARIO SANTA FE.

Rozario Santa Fe—62½ lbs. Quoted	77/6
Barletta Russo—62 lbs. Quoted	77

AUSTRALIAN.

Australian—Paid	79/6

RAPESEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Afloat Value	590
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Afloat Value	600
Toria Rapeseed Afloat Value	600

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£123
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£122½
Hard Spelter	Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec. Buyers	17/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec Buyers	19/6

Tone.—No new feature.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Oct.-Nov. Sellers	3/4½

Tone:—Very quiet.

Plantation First Latex Crepe Sept.	2/2½

Tone:—Firm.

London, Sept. 21st.

WHEAT.

ROZARIO SANTA FE.

Rozario Santa Fe—62½lbs Quoted	77/6
Barletta Russo—62lbs. Quoted	77

AUSTRALIAN.

Australian Quoted	79/6

RAPESEEDS

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Afloat Value.	590
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416 lb. ex-Ship Afloat Value	600
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Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Oct.-Nov. Sellers	3/4½

Tone.—Quiet.

Plantation First Latex Crepe Sept.	2/2½

Tone:—Firm.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Sept. 24.

Nominal quotations this morning were Rs. 827 for Fine Broach September, and Rs. 800 for Fully Good Broach April/May. The Marwari bazaar opened at Rs. 828 for September and Rs. 800 for April/May adn remained quiet but steady for some time at Rs. 828/29 and Rs. 800 to Rs. 802. At 3-30 p.m. the rates were Rs. 822 for September, while April May had advanced to Rs. 808, and half an hour later the prices were Rs. 827 and Rs. 815 respectively. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 825 for September, and Rs. 826 for April/May, and at 6-15 p.m. quotations were as under.

For ready cotton the demand has been very moderate.

QUOTATIONS 6-15 P. M

Fine Broach	Sept.	Rs.	832
Good Sawginned Dharwar	"	"	590
" M. G. Coompta	"	"	870
" " Westerns	"	"	830

NEW CROP.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	Rs.	816

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 24th SEPT. 1918.

Growths.	Fine	F.G.	Gd.	F.G.F.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals					
Sawginned Dharwar					
M.G. Westerns					
M.G. Coompta					
M.G. Bagalkot					
M.G. Kadi Viramgam	Unchanged from 23rd inst.				
M.G. Anjar					
M.G. Mundra					
M.G. Limbdi Wadhwan					
Laktar Ginned					
M.G. Athni Mirs					
M.G. Broach					

RECEIPTS

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m., on 27rd Sept. 1918.

Cotton	1,503 bales
Wheat	15,681 cwts
Linseed	3,769 "
Rape, &c.	295 "
Ghagellyseed	Nil
Poppyseed	57 "
Groundnuts	1,212 "
Castorseed	4,397 "
Rice	14,765 "
Myrabolams	146 "
Cottonseed	2,893 "
Mowrasee	Nil
Grass	25 013 "
Jowar	857 "
Maize	Nil
Bastas	3,492 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Sept. 24th—6-0 p.m.

Ready	Bazar Terms Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80	73 0 0	16 8 0
" " Cawnpore 70-80	72 0 0	10 7 6
" Karachi Bangla	72 0 0	10 8 6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 0 0	10 8 0
" Cawnpore	10 0 0	10 6 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	10 8 0	10 14 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	10 13 0	11 3 0
" " Thin	10 8 0	10 14 0
Teeseed, White 85/15	82 0 0	— —
" Gajar 75/25	86 0 0	— —
" Gajar 50/50	83 0 0	— —
" Black	80 0 0	— —
Poppyseed, White	12 0 0	12 8 0
Groundnuts	72 0 0	— —
Mowrasee	6 4 0	— —
Barley	50 0 0	— —
Castorseed	88 0 0	17 14 0

Forward	Rs. a. p.
Wheat April-May	9 13 3
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	10 8 0
Linseed May	13 4 0
Linseed Sept.	11 5 0

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 24th 1918.

	Rate per lb Rs. a. p
David & Co. 18	1—7—6
Shamji No. 18	1—6—10
Simplex No. 19	1—4—0
Edward No. 19	1—4—6
Eight Grease Eq. 6	1—6—6

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 24th, 1918.

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphs	1	15
" Demand	1	1
Doc. Acceptance 8m/s	1	0
Fcs. Demand		194
American Dollars		279
Hongkong "		251
Shanghai		364
Japan		152½
Singapore		156

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, Sept. 24.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 31-4-0.
Silver Ready Ex-duty Rs. 109-10-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London 1/6 1/16.
Credit 3Msd/a 1/6 13/32.
D. D. on France Fr. 194.
Credit 3Msd/a Fr. 205.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 153½.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 146½.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 251.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 384.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 156.
D. D. on New York Rs. 279.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates.
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 87.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22 98½.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 78.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 70.
4½ per cent. Port Trust Long Dated Due 1926 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long Dated 80.
4 per cent. Municipal Long Dated 79.
4 per cent. Municipal Short Dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Long Dated 78.
5 per cent Municipal Tansa 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 90½.
The following are the Bank rates.
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market was closed and in the new Stock Exchange the following business was done.

Standard 2,097-8, Madhowji 2,230, Swadeshi 2,322-8, Fazalbhoy 817-8, Indore Malwa 350, Crescent 265 Currimbhoy 382-8, Simplex 817-8, David 570, Bombay United 995, New Greats 370, Finlay 495 Sir Shapurji 131-4, Tata Ordinary 266-4, Tata Deferred 1,352-8, and Swan 700.

A Dream Come True

A MOTHER holds her new-born baby in her arms and she knows that she at last possesses the treasure she has dreamed of all her life. Her dearest wish comes true.

* * * * * *

With the sweet, wee head in the crick of her elbow, the little face turned up to her own, she tucks the darling close against her heart and she breathes a prayer that she may never fail in this most sacred trust; that she may be strong enough in mind as well as body to approach as near as possible to her life-long ideal of what a perfect mother should be.

* * * * * *

She realises, for instance, that if she possibly can, she must nurse her child herself, for she *feels* that with the natural nourishment there passes into that little body an indefinable something that nothing else can give.

* * * * * *

But if for any reason her Baby has to be "bottle-fed," then she will not fret. She will be sensible over it: she will simply see to it that Baby has the next best thing.

* * * * * *

And the next best thing to mother's milk is Glaxo, because Glaxo is pure fresh milk dried and which only needs the addition of boiling water to remake it into pure germ-free milk for your Baby.

Give Your Baby

Glaxo

THE FOOD THAT

Builds Bonnie Babies

LOCAL OFFICE.

166-170, Hornby Road, Bombay.

A CHANCE

only up to 30th September.

LETTER HEADS

Printed in 2 attractive Colours on good Bank Paper.

1,000 for Rs. 12

AND

ENVELOPES

with one side printing

1,000 for Rs. 8.

OUR MOTTO

Artistic printing with quality, up-to-date typography and clear press work.

Please send 2 Annas Postage Stamps for Specimens.

CROWN ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS

Elphinstone Circle, Fort,

'Phone: No. 2730. **BOMBAY** Cables: "Crown Press"

Note the date of expiry

THE

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

Prof. JAMES'

Electro-Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study of business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-5.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL COMPANY,

Market, BOMBAY.

URGENT FOR MARINE AND MILITARY DEPARTMENTS.

Modern British pattern Life Belts passed by the Board of Trade.

Manilla Ropes 1½" to 8"

Canvass of all classes

High class Packings

Steam-proof Rubber Sheets

Oars, Paints, &c.

Large stocks for immediate delivery.

APPLY—

E. K. PALIA & CO.

Bruce Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

MONTAGU-CHELMSFORD SCHEME.

DEMAND FOR SUBSTANTIAL MODIFICATIONS REITERATED.

FINANCE MEMBER'S PROPOSAL CRITICISED.

DEMONSTRATION IN BOMBAY.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Branch of the Home Rule League, a public meeting was held last night at Shantaram's Chawl Mugbhat Lane. Mrs. Besant was in the chair. Many leading citizens including several influential merchants were present. Prominent among those present were Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, M. R. Jayakar, Narandas Purshottam Mavji Govindji, B. G. Horniman, Syud Hossain, J. R. Gilder, Vibhakar, Umar Sobhani, Subedar Banker, Kanji Dwarkadas, Gurtu, Motilal Dallal, Motilal Vallabhji, S. D. Navalkar, Dharamsi J. Thakar and others.

Mrs. Besant, who was given a great ovation, made a speech touching the objects of she evening's meeting. They had met there, she said, to consider questions of vital importance. The first resolution on the agenda which was to be placed before them in its proper time and order referred to the vital question of reforms. They were expressing their dissatisfaction with the Reform proposals formulated by the Secretary of State and the Viceroy and reaffirmed the Congress-League resolutions. The introduction of the reforms suggested by the Special Session of the Congress and the All-India Muslim League into the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme was essential in order that it might fulfil the declaration of August 20th and really form a substantial step. The scheme, as it stood, did not fulfil the terms of that declaration, with all its limitations. The real test was how far the scheme proposed to accord the representatives of the people responsibility in the Central Government. Even so highly respectable a Moderate as the Hon. Mr. Srinivas Sastri had declared that unless some responsibility was conceded to the people in the Government of India, the scheme must fail. Mr. Sastri also suggested that he even went so far as to say that the four formulae laid down in the reforms, one of which was the gradual introduction of autonomy in the province—the whole of those must be strongly attacked unless some step was taken in the responsibility of the Imperial Government in India. He said that a strong agitation should be set on foot in order that adequate reforms might be introduced in the Central Government. The truth of the matter was, she continued, that autocracy at the top and autonomy in the provinces could not work together. They could not work on two contradictory principles of Government—autocracy in the centre and partial autonomy in the circumference and as long as that existed the Central Government would have a deciding voice in the whole of the Indian Legislation. The declaration of August 20th would not be fulfilled by having autocracy in the centre. Babu Surendranath Banerjea had declared often and often that the voice of the Congress was the voice of India. Until the other day he had said that the election to the presidency of the Congress was the highest gift that India had in its power to bestow and the President in that Congress had made modifications in the reform scheme which Congressmen were certainly bound to endorse. If they represented India, if they spoke the voice of India, they must not strike a discordant voice in the greatest representative assembly in India. Especially when they found unity between the Congress and the Muslim League in regard to the demand for the introduction of essential reforms, no Indian could ignore that demand, the more so in view of the fact that the unity found between the two in 1915 and strengthened in 1916 and 1917 had found final expression in the Special Session of the League held in Bombay, which, as a result of common deliberations, had unamiously accepted the Congress resolution. They had therefore a right to ask, she declared amidst loud applause, the non-official members to act in harmony with the mandate of the Congress.

The second resolution as they would find was with regard to the step taken by Sir W. Meyer. It was not that India was not willing to help the Empire. During the last four years she had ponded her treasures which she could hardly spare. But they had a right to object to the methods in which the monetary help was asked. They disapproved of and protested against the procedure adopted by the Government of India.

The third resolution concerned a city like Bombay, one of the great centres of cotton mill industry in India. In that resolution a protest was made against the lines that were being adopted for the reduction of the price of cloth for the use of the poor in this country. They knew what difficulties poor people had to suffer all over India, and also of the suicides in Bengal of both men and women. The first resolution was political, the second was financial and the third was industrial, and she hoped from that meeting would go out the definite resolutions which had been drawn up so carefully (Applause).

CONGRESS-LEAGUE SCHEME ENDORSED.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar proposed:

1. That this meeting of the citizens of Bombay declares that the resolution adopted by the Imperial Council on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Surendranath Banerjea does not represent the view of the Country, in that the reform proposals of the Secretary of State and the Viceroy, do not, as they stand constitute a definite advance towards the progressive realisation of responsible Government in India, seeing that they do not fulfil the terms of reference of the Declaration of August 20th, but maintain the autocracy of the Supreme Government and thus no step towards responsible Government, and it therefore calls upon the Committee of non-official members appointed by the Imperial Council to adopt the modifications demanded by the Indian National Congress and the All-India Moslem League which alone can make the scheme acceptable to the Country.

2. This meeting unreservedly approves of and endorses the Resolutions passed by the Special Session of the Indian National Congress.

A. Expressing the view that while the proposals for Constitutional Reform contained in the Report of Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford mark an advance on the present condition in some directions, the proposals as a whole are disappointing and unsatisfactory.

B. Asserting the fitness of Indians for responsible Government and repudiating the assumption to the contrary contained in the Report.

C. Laying down the modifications of the proposed Reforms which are absolutely necessary for the scheme to constitute a substantial step towards responsible Government.

D. Demanding Fiscal Autonomy for the Government of India.

E. Demanding that a Declaration of Rights as set out in the Resolution, be embodied in the Bill for Indian Constitutional Reform."

Mr. Jayakar said an apology was needed for calling a meeting in a neighbourhood which was passing through the throes of an appalling disease, when people were dying in hundreds, but the occasion demanded a meeting. The first thing that he would like to put before them was that having regard to the terms of the Declaration of August 20th the scheme proposed by Mr. Montagu did not come up to the expectations raised by that declaration. If they would recall the language of the declaration which was wisely and carefully circumscribed by limitations and hedges (laughter) there were two things. He was not going into the question whether it was binding on them or not. They said even accepting it was the standard list the reform proposals did not come up to their expectations as declared. He asked them to pass the resolution as it would strengthen the hands of the non-official members in the Imperial Council.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas seconding the resolution, said the resolutions were passed not only by the Congress, but also by the Moslem League. At the Congress such moderates as Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Sir Dinshaw Petit and Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas had strongly supported them and the Congress had passed them unanimously..

Mr. Jamnadas spoke at some length on the Montagu proposals and said that the whole outlook of the distinguished authors had been vitiated by extraneous considerations. In regard to the constitutional changes, the distinguished authors seemed to look upon Indians as children who could be satisfied with trifles. As Mr. Tilak told them at the Special Session of the Congress where they had a right to expect eight annas' worth, they were promised only one anna worth, which could not and would not satisfy them. Judged by every known standard of fairness and equity, the proposals failed and they now therefore asked that any scheme of reforms to be satisfactory must embrace the modifications suggested by the Congress and the Moslem League. Mr. Jamnadas also announced that the Home Rule League had undertaken the translation of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report and would make copies available to the public shortly, so that those who did not understand English might study the report for themselves and realise what little was promised to them by the authors of that report. (Cheers).

Mr. N. B. Vibhaker supported the resolution Mrs. Avatikabai Gokhale further supporting said Samarth Ramadas Swami was the main case of the rise of Maratha power, and here was another pinchbeck Samarth at a critical time to create friction in the nation.

PROPAGANDA OF MISREPRESENTATION.

Mr. Syud Hossain said the resolution had been sufficiently analysed by the previous speakers and he did not propose to go over the ground that had been covered. He would, however, emphasize one or two broad considerations in support of the resolution. It might seem strange that so soon after the conclusion of the Special Session of the National Congress they had met there that evening to reaffirm the decisions that had been come to by that great assembly. But it was a very necessary step, because they could not disguise from themselves the fact that a very sinister and sedulous attempt was being made both in this country and in England to create an impression of Indian opinion in respect of the Montagu-Chelmsford reform proposals which was in flat contradiction of the actual facts of the case. If one thing was more certain than another, said the speaker, it was that the resolution of Mr. Surendranath Banerjea did not represent the views of the Indian people (Prolonged cheers). On the other hand it was equally clear that the conclusions embodied in the resolutions of the Special Sessions of the Congress and the Moslem League did represent the overwhelming consensus of national opinion in regard to the proposed reforms (applause). Having regard then, said Mr. Hossain, to the propaganda of misrepresentation that was abroad, it became their duty to reaffirm their position and to protest against any attempts to obscure or misrepresent it. The citizens of Bombay would give a good lead to the rest of the country by adopting the resolution which was before them, and he commended it to their acceptance.

ADDITIONAL WAR CONTRIBUTION.

Mr. B. G. Horniman then moved the second resolution:—

1. This meeting of the citizens of Bombay expresses its strong disapproval of the procedure adopted by Government in introducing in the Imperial Legislative Council on the motion of the Finance Member, a resolution Committing the country in vague terms to a further contribution to the Imperial Government for the War, as:—

A. The procedure followed is unprecedented and unconstitutional and has thrown upon those who have no power or control over the expenditure of the finance of the Country, the responsibility for a vast expenditure, the need for which has not yet been shown to have arisen and the Country's capacity to bear which has not even been discussed and should first be demonstrated.

B. That while the people of India are willing to undergo all the sacrifices that can reasonably be demanded of them in the struggle in which the Empire is engaged, as has been shown by the manner in which they have acquiesed hitherto in sacrifices which have exceeded those of any other part of the Empire outside the United Kingdom, having regard to the burden the, are now bearing and the impoverished state of the Country, to commit them to a further vast expenditure by such procedure as has been adopted is gratuitous, unjustifiable and indefensible, on any grounds whatsoever.

2. This meeting strongly condemns the conduct of those Indian non-official members of the Imperial Legislative Council, who, failing to realise the responsibility resting upon them as the represenives of the people, voted for the resolution of Sir William Meyer without demanding on their behalf adequate time for the due consideration of so important a matter.

WRONG AND IMPROPER PROCEEDING.

He said they had met them to protest against the resolution passed in the Imperial Legislative Council not because India was not willing to give but because India was not going to be treated as a part of the Empire from which money could be taken without any justification being shown for it in an unconstitutional and unwarranted manner. The responsibility for the raising of money and for the spending of it in India rested with the Government of India and upon nobody else. The Government of India had insisted and they were going to insist in the future that the control would lay with them. They were going to insist that the will of the Government should remain unimpaired. Then it was their duty to fulfil their responsibility and not to throw it by devious ways and means on the non-official members of the Imperial Council and through them on the country. It was a wrong and cowardly thing He was sorry to have to say that. But even if the Council were truely representative and democratic, even then the procedure would have been wrong and improper proceeding, Mr. Horniman placed emphasis on the impossibility of such a thing happening elsewhere. "I should like to see," he said, "the Chancellor of the Exchequer come down to the British House of Commons, and make such a proposal without telling the House definitely how the money was going to be raised and how spent." The usual procedure was to incorporate financial proposals in the budget and allow them to be voted upon after proper discussion. If the Chancellor of the Exchequer or the Finance Minister of any other country came with such a vague proposal committing the country to expenditure three years ahead he would be told to put his proposals in the proper way they must strongly oppose this unconstitutional method of procedure, and attempts to cast upon them the responsibility which others ought to bear. They were not opposed to giving more assistance, if it were necessary. It might be possible that in 1919 or 1920 they might be in a better position to entertain the proposals more favourably and they might even agree ananimously to give the required assistance. But they had every right to ask the Government not to commit them in advance. It was to be regreted very much that the non-official members with a few exceptions had committed themselves practically without a protest. But the people would never agree to the improper and unparalleled course followed by the Government. (Cheers). He emphasised the fact that India had shown she was not unwilling to make any sacrifices that might be required of her in a legitimate way. He reminded them of what Mrs. Besant had told her audience only the previous evening namely that no conclusion of the war was possible until the Allies had achieved a clear and complete victory Speaking for himself he had always believed that any peace short of a complete vindication of Freedom and Justice, of the aims and ideals for which the war was begun, would a grave catastrophe for the world and for India especially. But India if she was to take responsibility must have corresponding privileges, and she must be treated with decenay and respect, when she was asked to bear additional burdens. India had made the greatest sacrifices already. He asked what would the self-governing dominions do if an insulting proposal—for he considered it nothing else in its meaning and phraseology of this kind was made to them. Sir George Lowndes' had expressed his jealousy for India's reputation. Sir George had said that as a great daughter of the Empire India must rise to the occasion and bear the burdens of the Empire. But as a great daughter India ought also to have great privileges (Cheers) He dealt with Indians Military expenditure and declared that her part in the earlier phase of the war had saved the Empire and the whole civilised world. If Indias total contribution in men, money, material and resources could be calculated in black and white her contribution would be shown to be colossal. He did not desire to be little the part played by the colonies, but India rightly resented the treatment hitherto and insisted that in future the must be treated on terms of self-respect and perfect equality. He commended the conduct of the five stalwarts who had courageously opposed the resolution.

Mr. Munshi seconded the resolution and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. M. Subedar moved the third resolution:

(1) This meeting of the citizens of Bombay recognises the need of reducing the price of cloth for the use of the poor, but does not consider the means proposed to be adopted under the Cloth Control Bill as either adequate or satisfactory.

(2) This meeting views with apprehension any unnecessary interference with the textile industry which will subject it to the evils of red-tape and feels that the only means of reducing the price of cloth would be to increase production by the mills working day and night by double shift under facilities to be given by the Government in respect of labour, coal, cotton and stores; provided that along with this, steps are taken to check speculation in cotton cloth and yarn and powers are taken by the Government to take over imports from Japan and Lancashire at fair prices.

Mr. Mavji Govindji seconded and Mr. Narayan das Purshotkandas supported the resolution, which was passed unanimously.

With a vote of thanks to Mrs. Besant the meeting terminated.

SEVERE ASSAULT ON A MANAGER.

ASSAILANT ARRESTED,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Sept. 23.

Mr. J. L. Selkirk, the manager of Messrs. Jessop and Company, was assaulted on Saturday evening at 6-30 at Kamayut, a few miles north of Rangoon and lies in the General Hospital. He was struck on the head with a loaded stick and an operation for trepanning was performed about 9-30, which relieved the pressure on the brain. He is now progressing favourably. Mr. Selkirk and his companion Mr. Robinson were walking along the main road and had been closely followed for about a mile by two Burmans, one of whom turned away. When nearing the village of Kamayut, Mr. Selkirk was struck from behind and fell. Mr. Robinson gave chase to the assailant, but he escaped for the time. Mr. Selkirk was taken to the hospital and Mr. Robinson returned with the police and identified the Burman who disclosed the name of the second and the latter was arrested after midnight in a drunken condition, his clothes being stained with blood. The stick has not been found.

SEND-OFF TO MR. TILAK.

A large number of Mr. Tilak's friends and admirers had gathered at the Dock yesterday morning to give him a hearty send off, there being present Mrs. Besant, who had specially come down to Bombay from Madras, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. S. R. Bomanji, Dr. Miss N. M. Joshi, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Dr. Sathaye, Mr. C. V. Vaidya, Dr. Welkar and others. Mr. Tilak and Mr. Karandikar were garlanded by Mrs. Besant. Mr. C. V. Vaidya, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and others, and were offered cocoanuts as token of good wishes for their *bon voyage*. After some time the party turned homewards, Mr. Tilak returning their wishes by demonstration.

ACTION AGAINST TWO JOCKEYS.

ONE SUSPENDED AND THE OTHER WARNED.

(From a Correspondent.)

The following notices are published by the Race Office, Poona:—

POONA, Sept. 21.

A Harrison, jockey, for dangerous riding on Penny Pio in the September Plate last Saturday, has been suspended from riding for the Second Day of the Second Poona Meeting and J. Trenoweth, jockey, for dangerous riding on Oros in the Western India Stakes on the same date, has been cautioned.

ALIGARH COLLEGE TROUBLE

SATISFACTORY SETTLEMENT.

(From a correspondent.)

ALIGARH, Sept. 24.

The special meeting of the trustees of the Aligarh College came off on the 22nd inst., and was attended by about seventy trustees from all parts of India. A Committee consisting of Nawab Sir Fayyaz Alikhan (President), the Hon. the Raja of Mahmudabad, prince Hamidubhahkhan of Bhopal, Sir Ali Imam, Mr. Hassan Imam, Nawab Sir Shamsulmuda, and Mr. Hydri of Hyderabad was unanimously appointed to deal with the questions involved. After long and careful deliberation, the question of Mr. Gage's increment and resignation, and other questions before the meeting, were satisfactorily decided. The trustees have also appointed a committee to make suggestions rgarding the revision of Rules and Regulations and to investigate matters arising out of the interview granted to the staff.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S HEALTH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 24.
Recd. 11-20 p.m. Sept. 24.

Mr. Lloyd George is staying in country till complete recovery. He is expected to be at Downing Street next week.

A CORRECTION.

In the message dated London, September 19th, (appeared in our Sunday Edition) beginning "The latest news received in London", regarding the Czecho-Slovaks in European Russia, the following should be read at end "There are about 18,000 Bolsheviks between the Czechs in the neighbourhood of Ekaterinburg and General Poole's forces at Archangel. It is understood that over a hundred thousand Bolsheviks and Germans are engaged with the Czechs."

POONA RACES.

2ND BIG MEETING: 2ND DAY.

HORSES LEFT-IN.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 24.

The first race starts at 3 p.m.

THE AGA SHAMSUDDIN PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Charcoal	9 0	Poignant	8 6
Pastime	8 12	Anthracite	8
Sampier	8 10	Cyanite	7 10
Tagamor	8 10	Francis Armand	7
Louviers d'Or	8 8	Servian	6 10
Fordward III	8 7	Glass Rock	6 10

Top weight accepting being under 9st. it is raised to that weight and the others in proportion.

THE STEWARDS PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Screamer	9 5	Athlete	8
Irish Recruit	9 4	Bright Bird	8
Footman	9 1	May Boy	8
The Rocking Horse	9 0	Rueful	7 13
Red Quill	8 11	Sophie	7 12
Gladiator	8 4	Laveco	7 13
		Philanthropist	7

THE CHESTER PLATE.—Distance about furlongs.

Fire Finch	9	Black Kite	8
Waynflete	9 5	Billy Bawn	7 13
Miss Rollestone	8 8	Dyna	7 10
Redgear	8 5	Tollendal	7 8
Bellicose	8 5	Cicatrix	7

THE RIPON PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Royal Band	9 13	Hookkoo	7
Johnnie H.	9	Decorum	7
Claim A.	9 7	Kestrel II	7 3
Hunyadi	8 8	Discarded	6
Bodenham	8 2	Adelaide II	6
Tommy Atkins	7 6		

THE BEDOUIN PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Kayid	9 5	Nizamulmulk	8
Tammooz	9 0	Royal Court	7
White Silk	8 12	Osprey	7
Red Cross	8 12	Mooltan	7
Zuheir	8 11	Warminister	6 12
Ace of Royals	8 6	Balloon	6

THE SINGARH PLATE.—Division I.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Tit Bits	9	Aladdin	8
Bayonet	8 13	Sammy	8
Beadmaker	8 11	Investment	8
Resident	8 11	Justice	7 11
Natal	8 10	Garland	7 10
Chrysanthymum	8	Saf	7
New Era	8 9	Subeh Pasha	7
Mout Pleasant	8 5	Dectate	7

Top weight accepting being under 9st. it is raised to that weight and the others in proportion.

THE SINGARH PLATE.—Division II.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Second String	9	Amity	8
Rockfeller	8 12	Counter Attack	8
Contest	8 8	Aligarh	7 13
Mitigation	8 8	Madras	7 13
Chatham	8 7	Harrington	7
Final Shot	8 7	Competition	7
Taj	8 7	Chester	7
Shatra	8 7	Sir Martin	7
Repeater	8 5	Boxer	7
High Class	8 5	Delhi	7
Financier	8 5		

TO-DAY'S RACES.

FORECAST.

THE AGA SHAMSUDIN PLATE.

TAGAMORE 1
CHARCOAL 2
ANTHRACITE 3

THE STEWARDS' PLATE.

SOPHIE 1
FOOTMAN 2
RUEFUL 3

THE CHISTER PLATE.

CICATRIX 1
TOLLENDAL or BILLY BAWN. 2
DYNA 3

THE RIPON PLATE.

HANYADI 1
CLAIM A. 2
JOHNNIE H. 3

THE SINGARH PLATE (1st Division).

BEADMAKER 1
SUBEH PASHA 2
ALLADIN 3

THE SINGARH PLATE. (2nd Division).

MADRAS 1
HARRINGTON 2
FINANCIER 3

THE BEDOWIN PLATE.

WHITE SILK 1
ZUHEIR 2
RED CROSS 3

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May Middleton 2 vols.	1 4
Seamstress in 2 vols.	1 4
Margaret 4 vols.	1 8
Faust—A Romance. 2 vols.	1 8
Robert Macaire in 2 vols.	1 8
Loves of the Harem in 4 vols.	2 8
Rose Lambert 4 vols.	2 8
The "Coral Island" 4 vols.	2 8
Canonbury House in 3 vols.	2 4
Mysteries of London in 13 vols.	7 8
Mysteries of Court of London in 17 vols.	12 8
The "Rye House Plot" 4 vols.	2 8
Young Sailorman Complete.	10
Mysteries of Old London in 3 vols.	2 4
Mysteries of Paris by Eugene Sue, 2 vols.	1 8
Pickwick Abroad 3 vols.	2 4

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Benefit Performance by Gandharva Natak Mandali of "Widyaharan" in aid of the Dadar Sarvajanik Wachanalaya.

Poona Races: Second Meeting, 2nd Day.

Meeting of the Standing Committee, Municipal Corporation, 11-20 a.m. (B. T.).

AMUSEMENTS

Royal Opera House: at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior: at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 3-30 and 10-0.

West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 3-30, 5-0, 8-45 and 10-15.

Empire Cinema: At 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus: 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

Prezious Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 9-30 and 10-30 (S.T.).

New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road 3-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATHS.

PAIS.—Dr. Blasis Pais, Consul for Cuba, died, yesterday of Syncope, at his residence near French Bridge, Chowpatty. Cortege will leave for Haines Road Cemetry, to-day, at 5 p.m.

WAHED.—On Tuesday, the 24th September, at Bellasis Road, Byculla, Abdul Razak H. Sulleman, son of Mr. Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahed, aged 30 years.

BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Ry. Battalion (I. D. F.), will play at the Bombay Gymkhana this evening, at 6-15 p.m.

SALLE FRANCHISE

The third public lecture by Prof. E. Charlier on "Towards Victory: Three weeks on all fronts," will be delivered to-day, at 6-30 p.m.

SHIKSHANONNATI MANDAL.

Mr. R. J. Kashekar, having paid Rs. 100 in lump, has enlisted himself as a patron of the Mandal.

BOMBAY LADIES' BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION

A lecture will be given by Prof. R. A. Parker, on "Tennyson" to-day, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the residence of Mrs. Hansraj Pragjee Thakersey, Sconder Villa, Pedder Road.

"LADIES DAY" WAR LOAN SUBSCRIBER

All persons who subscribed for the War Loan at the Cowasjee Jehangir Hall on the "Ladies' Day" and who have not yet received their Bonds, should apply for them at the Securities Department of the [illegible] Bombay.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B., Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, to-day, at 6 p.m., (S. T.), when the following papers will be read. (1) Parsee Initiation Ceremonies, and Customs. By Shams-ul-ulma Dr. Jivanji Jamsbedji Modi. (2). On Three Folksongs from the District of Palna in Eastern Bengal. By Babu Sarat Chandra Mitra.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF BOMBAY.

The following candidates have passed the M. C. P. S. Examinations of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay held in the current month.

First M. C. P. S.—Shankar Chaitaman Shrikhande, Erach Hormasji Suntok.

Second M. C. P. S.—Natvarlal Chamanlal Mehta.

Final M. C. P. S.—Anant Bhujang Sardeshpande.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, 25th September, 1918.

THE ALLIED EXPEDITIONS IN RUSSIA.

Apart from the imperativeness of taking steps to guard their own interests in Russia and the protection of their loyal supporters, the Czecho-Slovaks, the advent of the Allies in the north, south and east of the country is fraught with the greatest possibilities of blessing. The declaration published by the Allies in Vladivostock, Archangel, and Murmansk is clear and definite. "We not only want to stem the German penetration but bring economic relief to your ruined, suffering country. We have some supplies and more will follow. We wish to aid the development of the industrial and natural resources of your country, not to exploit them for ourselves, but to restore the exchange of goods, stimulate agriculture and enable you to take your rightful place among the free nations of the world. Our one desire is to see Russia strong and free, and then retire and watch the Russian people work out their own salvation." It is perfectly true the Allies would never have undertaken a great military expedition at this time, when the demands on their resources are immense, had they not also felt they were also serving their own objects at the same time. The necessity for preventing the penetration of Germans into Siberia is self-evident; the urgent necessity of taking steps to present the enemy making submarine bases on the Arctic Coast is plain; the value of the support of the Czecho-Slovaks, who were anxious to fight on the side of the Allies, is apparent. But when these matters are given their due weight, it must be acknowledged that there is not a little of the spirit of chivalry in the actions of the Allies in Russia. For some months, the feeling of sympathy for stricken Russia has been steadily increasing, and the realisation that the Bolseviks are not the true representatives of Russia has opened the eyes of the Allied nations to the need for measures to assist the oppressed people. From all quarters have come strong appeals that the Allies should afford some assistance, in some cases against their own countrymen who were destroying the life of the country, in other cases against the Germans who were bringing large parts of the country under their control. The response has been made, and the fact that these expeditions contain representatives from England, France, America, Italy, Serbia, as well as the Czecho-Slovaks, points to a unanimity that was imagined by some to be impossible. This participation in the expeditions by all the Allies is strong evidence that it is actuated by only honourable motives and Japan's part in the campaign in the East, will doubtless prove that she too can make sacrifices without ulterior motives.

Turning to the expedition in the North, the Murman Coast, it is clear that the Allies are accomplishing their purpose. They went at the direct invitation of the Regional Council of Murmansk, and the agreement made between the two parties stated that the expedition was sent with the object of "securing co-ordinated action on the part of those who have signed the agreement for the defence of the Murman region against the powers of the German coalition. This coalition now includes Finland which has apparently sold herself completely to the enemy, and for whom Germany has offered Duke Fredrich Karl as King. The representatives of the Allies definitely state that they have no intention of interfering in the home affairs of the district, but promise, on the other hand, to provide, to the utmost of their ability, food for the population. In addition they promise to bear all the expenses of the expedition. It was not expected that the central Government of the Soviet under Lenin would agree to the entrance of Allied troops and he immediately denounced the leader of the Regional Council and ordered his Red Guards to oppose the movements of the Allies. The capture of the leaders of the local Soviet by the Russian forces roused the ire of the Moscow Souviet, who declared they would make reprisals on the Allied representatives if they were not released. Fighting has taken place between the expedition and the Red Guard, but the news received a few days ago, showed that the Bolseviks suffered a heavy defeat on the Archangel front while on the Murman Coast the opposition has been easily overcome. We have no knowledge of the number of troops landed in this part of Russia, but there is every reason to believe that it has been greatly augmented during the past month. The Germans, working in conjunction with the Russians, are said to have an army of 50,000 men ready for service, but up to the present they have given little account of themselves. The German Government has declared to the Finnish Government that German troops will not enter the provinces of Karelia and Murman if the Allies promise to withdraw from these parts. There is very little likelihood of the Allies taking any such step, for their measures have proved a safeguard against German objectives on the Arctic Coast, and have afforded greatly needed help to the starving Russian people. Though movements on this front may be slow, we may be assured they can have only a wholesome effect on Russian life in spite of the opposition of Lenin and his colleagues. The expedition from Vladiovostock, in which the Japanese and the Americans are taking the most important part, has been inspired by high motives. The Allies have their own interests to protect in Siberia, and they are morally bound to afford assistance to the Czecho-Slovaks, whom they have recognised as a co-belligerent nation. But apart from these there is little doubt that the sufferings of the Russian people have inspired the Allies, especially America, with a desire to afford economic and other assistance to the Russians. In this case, the most interesting factor in the situation here is the presence of large armies of Czecho-Slovaks, who have become the centres of rallying for the forces opposed both to Bolsevikism and German penetration. It is only possible to explain the striking success of those forces by the state of disorganisation prevalent among the Bolseviks, whose followers show no desire whatever to fight. In the several actions that have taken place, the Czechs appear to have been almost uniformly successful, and large numbers of Cossacks have given them the necessary support until they received reinforcements. It is impossible fully to appreciate the difficult position of these men, who had deserted from the Austrian army, and had had to fight their way through Russia against the opposition of the Bolseviks who, at the command of Germany, tried to disarm them. Now help is in sight, for the Japanese and the Americans are losing no time in getting right into the heart of the country. Though we do not know the strength of the forces, we still hope that with the goodwill of the people in the districts through which they pass, they are capable of meeting emergencies. The Czech commander Garda has stated that behind the Urals a Russian army is being organised, of whom 150,000 have been already mobilised. The main forces of the Czechs appear to have got into the neighbourhood of Irkutsk where they are in touch with the other Czechs and Cossacks, who are reported to have been wonderfully successful in getting the country under control. Whatever may be the military developments, and while we have to recognise the almost insuperable difficulties of distance, communications, manpower, supplies, we are confident that it will raise the hopes of the stricken people of Russia who have been forced to obey the autocratic Soviets.

With the evacuation of Baku, the position of the British army on the southern shore of the Caspian Sea has become a matter of great interest and possibly some anxiety. It was only in August last, that we were given the first intimation about the British Expedition from Bagdad. The Armenians were helping the British to retain possession of Baku, but their attitude has been proved to be a most unstable element in our operations. The object of the expedition was to render political and military assistance to the Russians in this region; and if the safety of the communications with Bagdad remains assured, there is no prospect of material danger. We have to remember that the tract is rich in oil springs, and that hence for economic, if not for other reasons the Turks would not welcome the appearance of large German reinforcements on the scene. Allied expeditions for the rescue of Russia are operating from three sides, and the vastness of the task can be realised when we reflect that the area includes the huge triangle of which Archangel, Baghdad and Vladivostok are the ends. With the new stir in the Middle East and the larger mobilisation of the Czecho-Slovaks, there is no doubt we are on the even of new developments.

THE GRAVE ECONOMIC SITUATION.

The economic situation in the Presidency, as in other parts of the country, has become very grave and serious and it is some relief to learn that the Government of Bombay are alive to the fact and also to the urgent necessity of concerting effective steps to relieve it. The situation is not improved by the widespread epidemic of influenza, or what is described as such. The havoc which the epidemic has played among the poorer classes of the Presidency is largely to be traced to insufficient nourishment as a result of the rising prices of foodstuffs. As if to complete the misery of the poor, the monsoon has failed throughout the Presidency. In opening the proceedings of the Legislative Council on Monday, Lord Willingdon observed:

I am sure there is not a member of this Council who is not sharing the grave and serious anxiety which the Government were feeling at the continued failure of the monsoon and in order that we may take the hon. members completely into our confidence and get assistance from them at this very grave time I propose to take the unusual course—unusual in our discussions since I have been President of this Council—of asking my hon. colleague to make a full statement of the measures the Government are taking and propose to take in the near future to meet the situation. After that statement is made I shall allow a general discussion when I hope we will receive from hon. members their assistance and advice with regard to that very grave situation.

Lord Willingdon's Government deserve to be congratulated on their decision to take the honourable members of the Council completely into confidence as regards the measures taken or proposed to be taken in the near future to meet the situation. The Hon. Mr. Carmichael's statement was, within its limits, full and frank. And the Council did well in passing Mr. Purshottamdas Thakoredas' resolution recommending that, "having regard to the serious agricultural situation caused by the failure of the monsoon, the depletion of stocks of foodstuffs and consequent high prices, owing to restrictions of facilities for transport of foodstuffs and of markets from which they were ordinarily imported," the Government of Bombay should represent to the Government of India "the urgent necessity of taking immediate steps to meet the situation by providing adequate facilities, both by rail and sea, for import into the Presidency of sufficient food supplies." The existing facilities are notoriously defective and in spite of the Nagpur Conference the improvement in this direction does not yet seem to be appreciable. The system of priority certificates is worked in a most unsatisfactory manner. As one honourable member pointed out in the Council, priority certificates must really give priority and they ought to be respected by the railways. The present economic siauation is, however, not entirely due to depletion of stocks of foodstuffs and restrictions of facilities for transport of foodstuffs and of markets. The statement of Mr. Carmichael and the resolution of Mr. Purshottamdas were both unsatisfactory and inadequate in so far as they altogether failed to take into account other no less important and determining factors which have contributed towards making the situation what it is. These are: the considerable outward movement of commodities, the sordid and unpatriotic profiteering, gross extravagance in the use of foodstuffs on the part of the well-to-do classes and, last but not least, neglect in stimulating food production. To take the last first, Mr. Carmichael indeed said that "measures have been taken with a view to the utmost use being made of local resources for the production of food and fodder crops," that "in each district food production committees have been organised under the direction of the Hon. Mr. Keating's Central Committee" and that "they have been asked, with the assistance of the district officers, to stimulate the more extended use of irrigation wells and *tagavi* is being advanced for the construction and deepening of such wells." But all this is very vague. We have heard of food production committees, central as well as local, but what the public wants to know is what actual work these committees are doing or have been able to do in adding to the production of food and fodder: efinite and detailed information as regards this and the amount spent by Government in *tagavi* would have been more helpful. Similarly, we believe there is somewhere some committee whose object it is to impress on the people, especially the well-to-do classes, the necessity of economy in food consumption. We do not know what work, if any, this committee or its branches have been able to do. For our own part we are convinced that no measure, short of the adoption of food control and the rationing system, at least in regard to the bare necessities of life, will relieve the situation in Bombay and other principal cities in the Presidency.

This leads us to the question of profiteering, the complete control, if not elimination, of which is, in any case, essential. We have indeed, a Controller of Prices. But the work done by him and his colleagues in other parts of the Presidency has obviously been inappreciable. The control of prices has been perfunctory in the extreme and ineffectual. Mr. Cadell attributes this failure to insufficient powers, while we have reason to believe that the controllers have not fully and properly exercised the powers already conferred on them. We agree with Mr. Cadell that further powers with necessary safeguards, are called for in order to make food control effective. Finally, we have the export of large quantities of food grain to Allied countries for war purposes. The people of this country, as Sir Dinshah Petit said in the Council, have cheerfully accepted the sacrifice, but the situation has become acute enough for the Government of India to consider whether stopping or restricting exports will not relieve it.

Notes of the Day.

A Thought for the Day.

A propos of the Press Act debate, the following, recalled by a contemporary, is opportune. One could wish that it would also be instructive:

English freedom does not depend upon the executive government nor upon the administration of justice, nor upon any one particular or distinct part, nor even upon forms, so much as it does on the general freedom of speech and of writing. Speech ought to be completely free. The press ought to be completely free when any man may write and print what he pleased, though he is liable to be punished if he abused that freedom. This is perfect freedom. If this is necessary with regard to the press, it is still more so with regard to speech.

—CHARGES JAMES FOX.

A Strange Prelude.

Almost every day brings fresh proof that the bureaucrats in India are having a field day. It is no less strange than ironical that at the very moment when it has been solemnly proclaimed that India, in Mr. Montagu's phrase, is to be placed "on the indisputable road to the final vindication and justification of her glorious British connection by responsible and complete self-government," the agents of the said British connection in this country are conducting themselves in a manner the reverse of glorious. The whole atmosphere is charged with repression and reaction, and from Lahore to Madras and Karachi to Calcutta the bureaucracy is working in enthusiastic co-operation and elaborate co-ordination. A strange prelude to the much-heralded dawn!

The Calm after the Storm!

An eloquent (make-believe) calm has descended upon the scene in Bengal. But no one is deceived. Dead men, it may be, tell no tales, and the living too may be frightened into the temporary silence of discretion—so far as some audiences are concerned. But they talk among themselves, and the memories become all the more hardened and embittered for the coerced calm sought to be imposed on the community. What is to be the sequel of the Bengal blunder? The authoritative and solemn warning of the Bengal Moslem League, and their demand for the appointment of a trustworthy committee of enquiry—backed up by all sane and responsible opinion in the country—have apparently so far been wasted upon the Government of India. But if one thing is more certain than another, it is that the face of Lord Ronaldshay cannot be saved in that way. Do the Government, we wonder, know or realise the gathering volume and momentum of seething Moslem discontent and resentment?

From Pillar to Post.

How a man may be hounded from pillar to post in this country just now is rather instructively shown by an Associated Press message from Madras which we publish elsewhere. Mr. Jafar Husain Kalami was an interned person from Bengal at the time of the recent somewhat explosive experiment in repression of the Bengal Executive. He thereupon proceeded to Madras—thinking, no doubt, that one has to live *somewhere*! He found himself, however, not so much between the devil and the deep sea as in the exhilerating declension represented by the falling from the frying pan into the fire! The Madras Government, out of touching fraternal devotion to their Bengal confreres, served Mr. Kalami with a notice on Sunday last.

"asking him to leave Madras on the date of service by mail train to Katpadi and to take up his residence within the revenue district of North Arcot for one month, or for such further period as may be prescribed and to keep the District Magistrate informed of his place of residence and to abstain from attending public meetings, or making any speech, or procuring publication of any writing or speech, composed by him."

No one, we imagine, was more surprised than Mr. Kalami, when he was thus pounced upon. It was a neat piece of work. So effective as well as comprehensive! It is, of course, a trifle that a man belonging to Bengal, on a casual visit to Madras should be suddenly siezed and interned in a region to which he is an utter stranger. But then every little helps!

Hunnish and Idiotic.

The only effect of German peace talk is the prolongation of the war. Baffled in the overtures of peace, German politicians are apparently resolved on demonstrating their *bona fides* by aspirations for a world safe from wars in the future. Herr Erzberger offers to educate the world with some literature on the League of Nations, and the German papers seem to be advertising in advance. From the forecast of the book which is still in preparation, it is plain that Erzberger is suffering from some puny notions on the question of peace. In his view, the world must consist in future of two classes of states: the first comprising the states that choose to be affiliated to the League of Nations, the other consisting of the rest of the earth which Erzberger would call "neutral." "All states with colonies in Africa will be perpetually neutral." All the important Allied powers, with the exception of the United States and Japan, have considerable interests in Africa, and it is easy to imagine the membership of the "neutral" and disleagued category. Herr Erzberger's other proposals are small matters in comparison with this monumentally absurd suggestion. The book is still in preparation, but the author would do well to tap his head in the meanwhile.

Indian History as it is written.

Foreign historians of India have not been wanting in whose productions it is difficult to decide where exactly they excel, whether in the fertility of their imagination or in the audacity with which they have drawn upon it. One of this species has spoken of the "unchanging East" and endorsed Mathew Arnold's lines which say something about the East, letting the legions thunder past, plunged in thought again; while another, yet more daring than those who have furnished him with history has laid down as the result of his labourious researches, no doubt, that the great epics of India, the Ramayana and the Mahabarata are nothing but myths. No one, to whose lot it has fallen to derive his knowledge of India from such sources, can fail to know of that outstanding tragedy in India's history—the "Black Hole of Calcutta." Only, the fact has been challenged by a scholar, and that a European. Lord Curzon has been at pains to dispute it but the challenge remains there all the same satisfactorily unrefuted.

New Light.

All these writers have been completely eclipsed by a new historian who has suddenly sprung up in our midst and is lurking somewhere about Dalal Street. For the first time the world is enlightened that somebody has exposed somewhere the fallacy of the contention that the fact of Indians having had self-government in villages was a proof of their fitness to get self-government. There is, however, a generous acknowledgment in quarters near the old Share Bazaar that the "circumstances of life in India made some rudimentary form of self-government possible in a very early age" though, we are told, "all the facts tend to prove that it could never of itself become anything much higher,—a conclusion which history and the state of the Indian village at the present day certainly bear out." Unfortunately we are not any the wiser for reading these statements, as we have not been allowed to know what "the facts" are which have elicited this verdict.

PALESTINE VICTORY.

PRISONERS TOTAL 25,000.

TRIBUTES TO GEN. ALLENBY.

[REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.]
LONDON, Sept. 23.
Recd. 5 p.m., Sept. 24.

General Allenby's victory is hailed as a model in conception and execution and is the most complete hitherto attained by the Allies in any theatre. A special tribute is paid to General Allenby's use of the cavalry. The immediate effect is the liberation of the Holy Land for it is anticipated that General Allenby will have little difficulty in entirely clearing Northern Palestine. He will be able to relieve his communications by establishing a sea base at Haifa, when a railway runs to Beisan and Damascus. Thus, the whole Turkish railway system in Southern Syria will be controlled by Anglo-French forces. But, the Turkish disaster is bound to have a profound reaction in Constantinople and Sofia, compromise the situation of the Turks in Mesopotamia and terminate's Turkish adventures in Persia and the Caucasus.

EXISTENCE OF OTTOMAN EMPIRE IMPERILLED.

THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH".—Which declares that the existence of the Ottoman Empire is imperilled by one of the masterstrokes of the war, points out that General Allenby has struck unexpectedly early and has all campaigning season still before him.

WANTED DIPLOMATIC EFFORT.

THE "MORNING POST" urges that a diplomatic effort be made to detach Turkey from the Central Powers.

Reuter's correspondent with the Palestine army in a wire dated Saturday says: In and around the plain of Esdraelon, the Turks have found their Armageddon. A large proportion of the Turkish army in Palestine is accounted for and remainder on the other side of the Jordan has little prospect of escape. The Turks on this side of the Jordan consisted of the Seventh and Eighth Armies, commanded respectively, by Mustafa Kemal Pasha and Dievad Pasha. These two armies suffered a heavy defeat through General Allenby's lightning stroke, coupled with our troops' astounding mobility. The entrapped Turks are in a regular net of the British troops and Turkey has suffered a blow, from which it will be difficult to recover. Even if she could find the men, it would be impossible to replace material losses. The defeat may have a far reaching effect on the general situation in the Turkish army and especially on the political situation in Constantinople, where a strong committee for anti-German propaganda has lately been making important progress.

It was the cavalry which enabled us to exploit the infantry success to the uttermost. General Allenby commands one of the finest forces of cavalry in this war, including born horsemen from Australia and New Zealand and some of the best Indian horses. Their mobility has been undoing of the enemy, converting the defeat into a rout. Three groups of the cavalry, besides a smaller force and some French horse participated in the operations.

THE CAMPAIGN.

When the cavalry reached Nazareth, they found that Liman von Sanders, the German Commander-in-Chief, had decamped the previous evening with his papers. The troops in Nazareth offered some resistance, which was quickly overcome and 2,000 prisoners were taken, including 200 German technical troops. The tracks over the mountain into the plain of Esdraelon were so bad that the cavalry were compelled to leave the horse guns behind. This group comprised the Sherwood Rangers and Indian Imperial Service Cavalry.

The second group composed of the Yeomanry and the Indian Lancers followed a more easterly course and penetrated into the plain by a long narrow pass, which should have proved an almost insurmountable obstacle. The enemy opposition was however brushed aside and 400 prisoners taken. Entering the plain the cavalry were exposed to rifle and machinegun fire. A Turkish battalion, which was escaping towards Nazareth, was charged by the Indian Lancers, who killed and wounded a couple of hundred and took the remaining 400 prisoners. This body reached Afuleh early in the morning, capturing immense booty and another 1,500 prisoners. The booty included two made-up trains, six locomotives and forty coaches. The detachments continued to advance, occupying Beisan the same evening and bagging another thousand. They also occupied the important bridge over the Jordan southward of Lake Tiberias.

The third group consisting chiefly of the Australian Light Horse started further in the rear and after reaching the plain descended the Jenin road. The Australians, who were newly armed with swords instead of rifle bayonets here, had an opportunity of using the new weapons greatly to their satisfaction. They charged and sabred a Turkish battalion in the trenches where they took a thousand prisoners.

OCCUPYING OF NABLUS.

To a smaller group, chiefly Australians, fell the honour of occupying Nablus, amidst remarkable cheers from the Turkish wounded and the professed satisfaction of the civilian population. One good feature of the liberated region is that there is little distress and people are hurrying back to their homes which are mostly undamaged. The roads near Nablus bear terrible evidence of efficacy of the bombing of our aviators. Inhabitants state that the Turks feared our plans more than the devil.

HIS MAJESTY'S CONGRATULATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 23.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., Sept. 24.

The Press Bureau states that his Majesty the King has telegraphed to General Allenby as follows:—

With pride and admiration we have received the news of the ably conceived and brilliantly carried out operations in which the British, Indian and the Allied forces under your command with the support of the Royal Navy have gained a complete victory. I am confident that this will rank as a great exploit in the history of the British Empire and will ever stand as a memorable testimony to the British leadership and fighting qualities of the British and Indian troops.

INDIANS' BRILLIANT DASH.

ENEMY PARTIES ANXIOUS TO SURRENDER.

[REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.]
LONDON, Sept. 23.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Sept. 24.

Reuter's correspondent at Palestine Headquarters, wiring yesterday says: The rapidity and completeness of General Allenby's magnificent achievement almost gives a misleading impression of its magnitude. The Turks were preparing to winter in their lines which were of exceptional strength and composed of at least three lines of well dug trenches, strongly wired with redoubts and abundant artillery and machineguns, but a complete surprise coupled with General Allenby's boldness and mobility completely demoralised the Turks. All movements worked like clockwork. There was not a single hitch anywhere.

Newly raised Indian troops behaved splendidly, and showed a steadiness combined with the finest dash. London troops, with whom the Indians were brigaded on the extreme left, lived up to their splendid reputation and were first through the Turkish lines. It was a remarkable feat, reaching Tulkeram the same afternoon within a minute of the predicted time.

Small parties of the enemy are still wandering about hills but are anxious to surrender. Sixty Turks entrenched in a village near Nablus surrendered on an intelligence officer with a Sikh batman appearing. The Turks in the Jordan valley appeared ignorant of the fate of the Palestine armies until the cavalry to-day reached Jisreddamieh, crossing and taking 800 prisoners.

The Stream of fugitives along the Jisreddamieh road to Jordan was very heavily bombed by airmen. Numbers turned back preferring rather to surrender than face the terrible ordeal.

Our advanced guards have occupied Seffurieh and Kefrkinna, north of Nazareth.

ENEMY COLUMNS BOMBED.

TURKS SUFFER SEVERELY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 22, 9-5 p.m.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Sept. 24.

A Palestine communiqué says, by nine in the evening of the 21st our left wings with the infantry pivoting on their left about Birasus had reached the line of Beitdejan-Samaria-Birasus shepherding the enemy on and westward of the Jerusalem-Nablus road into the arms of our cavalry operating southwards from Jenin and Beisan. Other enemy columns attempted to escape into the Jordan valley in the direction of Jisreddamie which the enemy still held. These columns suffered severely being constantly bombed and machine-gunned from low altitudes.

We hold Nazareth and the railway and road passages over the Jordan at Jisrmejamie. Eighteen thousand prisoners and 120 guns have been counted.

LATER.

A Palestine communiqué says. 25,000 prisoners and 260 guns have been counted.

ENEMY'S LAST AVENUE OF ESCAPE CLOSED.

TWO TURKISH DIVISIONS CEASE TO EXIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 23, 5-25 p.m.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Sept. 24.

A Palestine communiqué says having seized the passages of the Jordan at Jisreddamieh on Sunday morning the enemy's last avenue of escape westward of the river was closed. The Seventh and the Eighth Turkish armies have virtually ceased to exist and their entire transport has been captured. By eight yesterday evening 25,000 prisoners and 260 guns had been counted and many prisoners and much material have not yet been enumerated.

TURKISH ROADWAYS OF ESCAPE BLOCKED.

EVERYTHING CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 23.
Recd. 3-35 p.m., Sept. 24.

Reuter learns that in Palestine the Turkish roadways of escape towards the Jordan are blocked at Nazareth, Beisan and Megamie, while the Nablus road is cut at Eldamie, thus the remaining Turks westwards of the Jordan are boxed up Moreover all their transport, guns, rolling stock and stores have been captured. As a fighting force they do not exist.

The estimate of 18,000 Turks west of the Jordan cabled on the 20th was the bayonet strength and did not include artillery, machinegun and other units. The ration strength was 60,000, of whom the combatants numbered 35,000.

25,000 COMBATANTS TAKEN PRISONERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 23.
Recd. 8 p.m., Sept. 24.

Up to the present we have taken prisoners 25,000 combatants. The Turks, east of Jordan, who remain to be dealt with are on the line of the Hedjaz railway and comprise 6,000 to 8,000 bayonets and a ration strength of 30,000.

ALLENBY'S STROKES.

THREE TURKISH ARMIES DEFEATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 24.
Recd. 11-20 p.m. Sept. 24.

Reuter learns that General Allenby defeated three Turkish armies commanded by Liman von Sanders. These armies came from the Dardanelles and comprise a ration strength of a hundred-thousand. General Allenby has already practically annihilated two armies.

The Turkish hold on Hedjaz, including the closely beleaguered garrison at Medina, depends upon their ability to maintain the present position, while the Turkish garrison in Asir and Yemen will irrevocably be cut off from Europe by its failure. It is here that the help of Britian's Arab Allies will be felt. They have already cut Turkish communications with north, both above and below Deraa. Liman Von Sanders escaped not by a narrow margin of six hours. The number of the Turks taken prisoner during the last twelve months is over 50,000.

One of the most remarkable facts of General Allenby's achievement is the reorganisation he has effected since the German Western offensive on March 21st which necessitated he withdrawal to France of a part of his force.

It is a source of greatest satisfaction to the Empire that the Indians had such a large share in this farreaching victory. Their striking power and manoeuvring capacity which have been developed under an able leadership are most noteworthy.

HOW GENERAL ALLENBY LAUNCHED THE ATTACK.

A MASTERLY WAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 23.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Sept. 24.

Mr. Massey wiring from the Palestine Headquarters says:—General Allenby concealed his intentions in a most masterly way launching a tremendous artillery and infantry attack which crushed a very intricate system of defences, then throwing in the cavalry which swept the plain near the coast. The troops, prior to the battle, always moved by night hidden during the day by orange groves, our mastery of the air preventing the enemy observers from noticing any change in the dispositions in a country where marching troops raise huge columns of dust and observation posts command a wide range. The advance of the cavalry was a wonderful spectacle—the British, Australian and Indian troopers moving rapidly over a wide expanse crossing the deep wadis and sandy wastes with remarkable ease.

JAPANESE SUCCESSES.

2,000 ENEMY PRISONERS SURRENDER

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 23.
Recd. 8 p.m., Sept. 24.

The Press Bureau announces on the authority of the Japanese Military Attaché that Japanese cavalry occupied Blagovestchensk and Alexeievsk on September 18th.

Two thousand Austrian and German prisoners surrendered at Kokka on the right bank of the Amu.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon presided at the Legislative Council Meeting on Monday morning. Her Excellency, Lady Willingdon was also present.

Lieut.-General T. J. O'Donnell has left Government House.

The death is announced, at the early age of 32, of Mr. AbdulRazak, the eldest son of Mr. Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed.. The deceased had been suffering from pneumonia for the last three days and he expired yesterday morning. He was Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja of Idar. Mr. Razak had endeared himself to all who came in contact with him, and his funeral was attended by a large number of friends and relatives. There will be general sympathy with Mr. Suleman Abdul Wahed in his great bereavement.

SERBIAN ADVANCE

WITHIN 3 MILES FROM BULGARIAN FRONTIER.

GERMAN DIVISION BROKEN THROUGH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 23.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Sept. 24.

PARIS.—The latest news is that the Serbian cavalry is only three miles from the Bulgarian frontier in the Strumnitza region. The Eleventh German division has been broken through together with the main Bulgarian forces which are retiring in disorder. It transpires that General Liman von Sanders barely escaped from Mount Tabor where he was directing Turkish resistance in Palestine.

STRATEGIC VALUE OF ALLIES' ARRIVAL AT VARDAR

ENTIRE ENEMY FORCE DIVIDED IN TWO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 23.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Sept. 24.

PARIS.—The arrival of the Allies at the line of the Vardar gives possession of the railway skirting the river forming a line of communication between the First and the Second Bulgarian armies. The cutting of this line at Demirkapon means that the enemy forces comprising sixteen divisions are divided in two and they are hastily preparing to retreat both north of Monastir and in the Doiran region. By the mastery of the mountain zone the Allies are now able to debouch into the plain. The Bulgarians are systematically destroying the evacuated regions.

GERMANO-BULGAR REINFORCEMENTS RETREATING

SERBIANS CUT MAIN RAILWAY LINE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 23.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Sept. 24.

A Serbian communiqué of yesterday's date says we have liberated fifteen villages and we are forcing the Germano-Bulgar reinforcements to retreat. We crossed to the left bank of the Vardar, cut the main railway line between Ushub and Salonika, crossed the Cerna and cut the railway line between Garagsko and Prilep which was the German army's main line of communication. We advanced 55 kilometres between the 15th and the 21st September. Certain infantry units have reached the highest point in a very mountainous region. They advanced forty kilometres in one day. Booty and prisoners are constantly increasing.

BRITISH ADVANCING ON MRZECN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 23.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., Sept. 24.

A British communiqué from Salonika says as the result of the British and Greek attacks and continual heavy pressure in conjunction with the French and Serbian advance further west, the enemy has evacuated the whole line from Doiran to the westward of the Vardar. He set fire to the station at Cestovo-Hudova and the dumps at Tike-Tatarli. Our airmen are heavily bombing and machinegunning his troops and transport crowding along the road northwards. We are advancing and have reached the line of Kara Ogular-Hamzali a kilometre southward of Bogdance.

Westward of the Vardar we are advancing on Mrzenci in touch with the Greeks at Gurincet.

ENEMY FALLING BACK.

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS ANTICIPATED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 23.
Recd. 8 p.m., Sept. 24.

Military circles are astonished at the rapidity of the Serbian advance. They are fighting so splendidly that it is interesting to recall the Kaiser's statement that Serbia was out of the war. The enemy is falling back on the British front at Lake Doiran. The only roadway of retreat is the Kosturino-Strumitza road which is heavily shelled and bombed. The enemy is without a lateral line for a long way to the rear. Important developments are anticipated.

BABUNA PASS THREATENED.

ENEMY IN FLIGHT.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
LONDON, Sept. 24.
Recd. 11-20 p.m. Sept. 24.

A semi-official statement referring to Macedonia states:—The swift advance of the Allies threatens Prilep and also the famous Babuna pass. As an instance of the disorderly retreat of the Bulgarians two battalions of the latter on throwing down their arms were machine-gunned by German troops. Owing to the cutting of communications the Bulgarians are famishing and fleeing into the interior. On the contrary the Allies electrified by their success, are advancing with extraordinary dash.

VARDAR REACHED.

ENEMY'S PRECIPITATE RETREAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 1-15 a.m. Sept. 24.
Recd. 11-20 p.m. Sept. 24.

A French-Eastern communiqué says:—The Allied successes in Macedonia are attaining the character of a great victory. The French and Serbians' rapid advance towards the middle Vardar has compelled the enemy along the whole front of 150 kilometres between Monastir and Doiran, to retreat precipitately. The Allies are in close pursuit.

North-east of Monastir, we have reached the line Mogile-Kanatlarthi-Kalyani while the Serbians marching on Prilep and the Babuna pass have reached the Vardar from Demirkapu to Gradsko. Some detachments have already crossed the river.

On the right bank in the Vardar valley the Allies are beyond the line of Koynske. teurinet. On the lef bank, they have carried Ghevgheli, also the whole of the first enemy line as far as Lake Doiran. Rearguards are endeavouring to stem the pursuit.

Enemy columns on roads in region of the Monastir Krusevo and Prilep are fleeing in indescribable disorder under incessant bombing and machine-gunning from aircraft. Numerous villages and dumps are burning. Some prisoners and guns and enormous booty have been captured including two longrange guns. Some demoralised Bulgarian elements flung down their arms and fled. Advance continues on the whole front of the attack.

LATEST MOVE IN PEACE OFFENSIVE.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

HOW GERMANY WANTS IT TO BE WORKED.

[REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.]
LONDON, Sept. 23.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Sept. 24.

Newspapers in London do not take the German political crisis seriously. It is pointed out that this is the eighth such crisis in Germany during the war and it is anticipated that the farce will be re-enacted of making a change in the Ministry without weakening the control of the militarists. The latest move in the peace offensive is indicated in an Amsterdam message stating that great prominence is being given in the German press to the scheme of a League of Nations outlined by the Centrist, Deputy Erzberger in a forthcoming book. A draft of the constitution to be prepared and published, provides for the establishment of the League immediately Germany, Great Britain, France, the United States and Russia announce their adhesion.

SCOPE AND FUNCTIONS OF THE LEAGUE.

It will have its seat at The Hague where an International Bureau will conduct the business controlled by an Administrative Council presided over by the Dutch Foreign Minister. The scheme provides that the League will guarantee the territorial possessions of each federal state belonging to the League and undisturbed possession of the colonies while the states outside, whose governments proclaim their neutrality will be recognised as permanently neutral. All states with colonies in Africa will be perpetually neutral. The scheme provides for obligatory arbitration, reduction of naval and military forces to an agreed standard, recognition o freedom of the seas and the members of the League will renounce the raising of troops in the colonies. For a decade after the foundation of the League each state's surplus of raw material will be divided amongst the other members.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S CONTRIBUTION.

"DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF INDIA'S SERVICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 20.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Sept. 24.

Queen Alexandra has written to Princess Sophia Duleep Singh wishing her success on the "India Day" and enclosing a contribution of £50.

The "Daily Telegraph" in an editorial article on the "India Day" says "abundant tribute has been paid to the gallantry and devotion of the Indian soldiers but the country as a whole has hitherto had no opportunity of showing how deep is the debt of gratitude we all feel towards the great dependency. Of India as a whole it is our proud privilege to say that we have found now and during the last four years a ready response of loyalty and magnificent resolute desire to help our imperial cause such as forms one of the most brilliant episodes in the long campaign. On a day like this it is satisfactory to remember that we have not sought our own interests alone in governing India but we have acknowledged the duties incumbent upon those who are trustees for the Indian people. If India stands at cross-roads we can look forward to the future without dismay. Naturally on a day like this it is our duty and pleasure to show our gratitude for all that India has been able to do to help us in the titanic struggle but we can go further. Let this day also be an earnest and a pledge of our steady resolution so to carry out our tasks and high responsibilities in India as to ensure alike its present and future welfare."

THE COTTON DISPUTE.

SETTLED ON TERMS OF PREMIER'S APPEAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 20.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Sept. 24.

The Cotton dispute has been settled on the terms of the Premier's appeal to submit the trouble to an independent tribunal. The work is being resumed on the 23rd.

THREAT TO LA FERE.

FRENCH PROGRESS SOUTH OF ST. QUENTIN

IMPORTANT OPERATIONS IMMINENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 24.
Recd. 11-20 p.m. Sept. 24.

PARIS.—A semi-official statement emphasises that local actions to which fighting on the west front was limited yesterday, are merely an interlude prior to an imminent resumption of more important operations. These actions were most successful. The British are progressing west of Cateles, while the French south of St. Quentin, by the capture of Vendheuil are progressing on the Oise and threaten La Fere with envelopment from the north. These successes are us. ful as bases for subsequent operations.

FORT AND VILLAGE OF VENDEEUIL CARRIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 23, 5-30 p.m.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Sept. 24.

A French communiqué says in the region south of St. Quentin we continued to advance last evening and night. We penetrated the woods north of Ly-Fontaine, carried the fort and village of Vendeuil and pushed on here to the Oise. Our reconnaissances took prisoners north of the Aisne and in the Champagne towards Butte-du-Mesnil. We repulsed enemy raids north of the Vesle and in the Vosges.

LONDON, 1-0 a.m., Sept. 24.
Recd. 8 p.m., Sept. 24.

Last night's French communiqué says: Southwards of St. Quentin we have reached the Oise between Vendeuil and Travecy.

STRONG POINT CAPTURED.

ENEMY COUNTER ATTACK REPULSED

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
LONDON, 11-30 p.m., Sept. 23.
Recd. 8 p.m., Sept. 24.

A British communiqué says: By a successful operation, this morning, north-eastward of Epehy we captured a strong point which the enemy had stubbornly defended for the past three days. Northwards of this locality a hostile counter-attack entered our positions at one point where a party of the enemy is still holding out. Elsewhere the attack was repulsed.

FURTHER SUCCESSFUL MINOR OPERATIONS.

ENEMY ATTACK BERTHAUCOURT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 23, 2-15 p.m.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Sept. 24.

A British communiqué says, we carried out successful minor operations on Sunday and Sunday night at several points. The English troops captured a strong point in the neighbourhood of the Ronssoy-Nesny road which had stubbornly held out all day taking eighty prisoners. Subsequently a counter-attack from the direction of the Gillemont farm was repulsed with heavy enemy loss by rifles and machine-guns. Other English troops progressed in the night in the direction of the Tombois farm after several hours' hard fighting and farther north captured a group of strongly held trenches and the strong points on the Soeur. north-west of Vendhuille taking a number of prisoners. We took over a hundred prisoners during the night in a successful local attack southwards of Villers-Guislain. The English eastward of Gavrelle progressed an three-quarters of a mile front south-eastward of Gavrelle taking sixty prisoners.

The enemy attacked Berthaucourt during the night under cover of heavy barrage and penetrated the line at one point, but an immediate counter-attack re-established the positions.

BRITISH ATTACK VILLERS-GUISLAIN.

PROGRESS NEAR OPPY JUNCTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 23.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Sept. 24.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters says:—Last night we attacked from a point below Villers-Guislain attaining our object and taking over a hundred prisoners. Fighting was resumed in this region this morning. We are following up the advantage gained.

North of the Scarpe we made good progress near the Oppy junction point of the switch line with the Wotan system. On a front of 1,100 yards we gained an average depth of 600 taking sixty prisoners in the first onslaught.

GERMAN COMMUNIQUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 23.
Recd. 8 p.m., Sept. 24.

A wireless German official communiqué says: The enemy during the night obtained a footing in isolated trench sections eastward of Epehy.

BILL TO RESTRICT SMALL RENTS.

RIGHTS OF TENANTS TO SUBLET.

DISCUSSION IN BOMBAY COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Sept. 24.

The Bombay Legislative Council met today at 11-30 a.m., His Excellency Lord Willingdon presiding. Attendance in the gallery was very small.

The Hon. Mr. Carmichael moved the second reading of the Bill to restrict increase of rent of small premises in the Presidency of Bombay. In doing so he said that the Select Committee had taken into consideration various criticisms made on the Rent Act and changes were made in the bill to meet them. Two new provisions were made to provide remedial measures and principles were laid down for guidance of the Controller. Whenever objections would be raised the Controller was to take advice of the Committee to settle the dispute. The Controller's decision was to be final. It was hoped this machinery would be just and prompt. It was necessary that the Controller should select the members of the Committee and they would decide the objections without bias. Then there was much criticism of the penal clauses, the most drastic of these was omitted by the Select Committee. Punishment of imprisonment had been omitted and that of fine substituted. If an offence was committed for the second time, fine was to be higher, also receipt of excess rent and not demand of it was made penal. It was provided that the Controller should publish a notice of the standard rent near the building so that both the tenants and owner would know about it definitely. The speaker thought the bill was now a very reasonable measure and no fair man would object to it. It was not only a useful but necessary measure in these hard times. He gave thanks to the Select Committee, particularly to the Advocate General, for useful suggestions and help. If a landlord had a complaint he could also get justice by the machinery provided in the bill. The speaker commended the bill as amended to the Council and he had no doubt that they would accept it.

The Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakoredas supported the bill. He did not agree with the first part of the Hon. Mr. Cadell's minute to the Select Committee report, but he agreed with the second. There were several landlords who harassed tenants, even high officials suffered in that way.

The Hon. Mr. Phiroze Sethna in supporting the bill said standard rent would now be fixed by the Controller.

The Hon. Sir Dinshaw Petit supported the bill and said that if there was to be a Controller for small rents the Bombay Municipality would not be able to allow any of its officers to do the work but a separate controller should have to be appointed.

PAYING RENT TO CONTROLLER.

The Hon. Mr. Cadell associated himself with the Hon. Mr. Carmichael in thanking the Advocate General for his useful help. Many important ideas in the Select Committee originated with him. The speaker defended the part of his note to the Select Committee's report against criticisms and said, owing to the omission of a provision to allow of the rents which a landlord declined to accept being paid by a tenant to the Controller, poorer classes of tenants would be inconvenienced. He thought his recommendations would have helped poor tenants.

The Hon. Mr. Chunilal Mehta observed Mr. Cadell was justified in defending his note but he did scant justice to the members of the Select Committee. They wanted to deal even justice to all. He said tenants were often ignorant even to the extent of not knowing the landlord's name. He asked in whose name they were to pay rent to the Controller. The latter would have to find out the amount of rent and the name of the landlord. There were many difficulties in realising that proposal and so the Select Committee omitted it.

The Advocate General said the bill was first discussed only from tenant's viewpoint, but the landlords were put into difficulties because standard rent was not fixed. The present bill would be welcome to landlords also. He pointed out that the suggestion that tenants should pay rent to the Controller was not practical as observed by Mr. Chunilal Mehta. When this bill was passed the landlord would not be able to refuse to take rent with a view to eject the tenant, who did not pay enough and in expectation of a higher rent, because standard rent would be now fixed. Therefore tenants would not suffer because Mr. Cadell's suggestion was not included in the bill. With regard to the penalising demand of more rent he said this would have led to many false prosecutions and therefore the only actual receipt of more rent was penalised.

SECOND READING PASSED.

Mr. Carmichael in replying said he was gratified at the hearty support to the bill. He said the objections raised by Mr. Cadell and others were completely answered by Mr. Chunilal Mehta and the Advocate General. He moved the second reading, which was passed.

MR. GODBOLE'S AMENDMENT.

Dewan Bahadur Godbole moved that in line 16 the word "Controller" should be omitted "applicant substitute" before the words "from a list of persons". He said that it was not right that the Controller should select persons in the Committee.

Mr. Pherozo Sethna opposed the amendment. He said the Controller would select proper persons.

Mr. Harilal Desai said it was necessary that the applicant should have a voice in selecting the committee.

Mr. Chunilal Mehta pointed out that landlords would be very often applicants. If they were authorised to select their own men that would be unjust. He opposed the amendment.

The Advocate-General said that it was an unheard of principle in law that a complainant should select his own judges.

Mr. Godbole pointed out that at the High Court people could challenge a jury.

The Advocate-General replied they could challenge, but not select. He opposed the amendment.

Mr. Upasani suggested that Messrs. Godbole's and Kamat's amendments should be made into one. He supported the amendment. He said the Select Committee had suggested the best course.

Mr. Godbole withdrew his amendment in favour of that of Mr. Kamat.

MR. KAMAT'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Kamat moved an amendment that one of the committee should be selected by the Controller and the other by the applicant. He said that doing so would entail delay, but he preferred delay to hasty disposal of justice.

Mr. Chunilal Mehta said that applicant would select men of his own view. He submitted that that argument was a double-edged one. The Controller might select men of his own view. He submitted that the panel of jurors was nominated by Government and he asked only for the right of selection from that panel. His amendment was less ambitious than Mr. Godbole's and he commended it to the acceptance of the Council.

Mr. Pandurang Desai submitted that there was no remedy for men who were aggrieved by the Controller's selection. Mr. Kamat's amendment was a compromise and he supported it.

MR. CADELL OPPOSES BOTH AMENDMENTS.

Mr. Cadell opposed the amendments. Mr. Kamat's suggestion still left the respondent unrepresented and therefore the injustice remained. It would be not right to give this right of election to the applicant, because some men from the panel might come to be known as landlords' men or tenants' men and the ywould lose public confidence. Therefore, Mr. Kamat's amendment would complicate matters.

Mr. Kamat having replied his Excellency put the amendment to the vote. Fourteen were for the amendment and 21 against and it was lost.

SUBLETING BY TENANTS.

Mr. Purshotamdas Thakoredas moved an amendment that a clause should be added to the bill that a tenant shall not sublet without the previous writen consent of the landlord.

Mr. Cadell opposed the amendment. He said the amendment would strengthen the hands of the landlords. The object of the Act was to prevent landlords from taking advantage of the present conditions. Tenants often left Bombay and sublet their rooms to their relatives or friends. That was very natural. Landlords would generally refuse permission to sublet and that would cause a great deal of hardship and friction. He did not know what inconvenience the landlord experienced in not having the right to sublet himself. It was very unlikely that respectable tenants would sublet to objectionable persons. would bring people of his own caste. But it was possible that the landlord might bring objectionable tenants. Many such cases were brought to his notice. Continuing, he said Parsis did not like that a non-Parsi should stay in their building and there were cases where they were disturbed by such tenants. If the landlord was to object to the subletting of tenants, the latter also must have the right to object to the action of the landlord.

THE LEGAL POSITION.

The Advocate-General explained legal position. It was argued that by the Rent Act the landlord was not master in his own house, but that was true to a certain extent only. The landlord could eject undesirable tenants under the present law. Last March this Council did not accept the right of landlords to charge any rent they pleased. The right that would be interfered with was not of great importance, but if the amendment was passed tenants would be very much harassed. Tenants in many cases did not know their landlords and to get their written assent would be very difficult. Then the landlord before giving permission would ask for more rent and there was no legal provision against that. That meant that landlords would be able to exact money from tenants and the object of Bill was to prevent that. The mover of the amendment did not take that into consideration. He opposed amendment.

Mr. Carmichael said that he had little to add to the debate. The amendment, if not passed, would not entail any hardship on landlords, but if it was passed they would be able to make exactions from tenants.

MR. PURSHOTTAMDAS MODIFIES HIS AMENDMENT.

Mr. Purshottamdas in replying said he would somewhat change his amendment.

His Excellency permitted him to do so. The amendment so changed read:—"A tenant shall not sublet or assign without the previous written consent of the Controller."

His Excellency said that the new amendment contained quite a new principle and it would be better to adjourn for lunch.

BILL PASSED.

The Council met at two forty-five after lunch and the same discussion on Mr. Purshottamdas' amendment.

The hon. member began to speak on the amended amendment, when Mr. Belvi rose to a point of order and pointed out that such an amended amendment could not be brought.

His Excellency said that the amendment involved a new principle and he did not see any objection to it.

Mr. Kamat said that it was pointed out in support of the amendment that it was first intended to make it necessary to take the landlord's consent to subletting, but now the amendment proposed to put power into the Controller's hands. He opposed the amendment.

After Mr. Purshottamdas had replied to the debate, the amendment was put to the vote and lost.

Mr. Kamat withdrew his amendment.

The Bill was read third time and passed.

SUBDIVISION OF AGRICULTURAL LANDS.

Resolutions on questions of public interest were next moved. The first resolution was moved by Dewan Bahadur Godbole. It ran:—

"This Council recommends that his Excellency, the Governor-in-Council will be pleased to appoint a committee to consider and report upon the question of subdivision of agricultural lands in this Presidency in future and also upon measures to be adopted for consolidating such minute subdivisions of agricultural lands as have already taken place."

He said since March 1916 last more evidence had accumulated in support of his resolution. He referred to the report by Mr. Keatinge in which this question was exhaustively treated, but he maintained that the measures proposed by Mr. Keatinge were not satisfactory. The speaker said when the economic holding limit was reached, the land should not be further divided, but the land should become indivisible and shares should be made good by money compensation. This was what he advocated last time. The question was riddled with difficulties, but it had to be faced. It was unstatesmanlike for the Government to take the position that they would be unpopular if they interfered with the rights of succession.

His Excellency intervening asked the member it the felt so strongly on the subject, why he did not bring in a bill.

Mr. Godbole replied he would do so, but he wanted to fortify himself by appointing a committee and then he would take up preparing a bill.

Messrs. Naik, Desai, Garud C. B Mehta, Kamat, Belvi and Upasani supported the resolution.

MR. KEATINGE ON NEED OF REMEDIAL STEPS.

Mr. Keatinge said that he was glad that the hon. members realised the gravity of the situation in the matter and he firmly believed that unless something was done it was not possible to achieve any substantial improvement in agriculture. He referred to criticisms against his bill. He said there were difficulties in paying money compensation. His remedies were described as weak, but they were permanent and in course of time the situation would improve. He hoped before long steps would be taken to remedy the present condition.

At the end of the debate his Excellency hoped Mr. Godbole would not press his resolution, but Mr. Godbole insisting on doing so, the resolution was put to vote and lost.

Mr. Chunilal Mehta withdrew his amendment.

The third resolution on the agenda was moved by the Thakore of Kerwada:—"That this Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor-in-Council to repeal Gujarat Taluqudars Act, 1888."

After some discussion the resolution was withdrawn.

(Message incomplete.)

RESIGNATION OF GERMAN REPRESENTATIVE IN RUSSIA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 24.
Recd. 8 p.m., Sept. 24.

AMSTERDAM.—Helfferich's resignation of the post of the German representative in Russia has been accepted. It is recalled that Helfferich, subsequent to the assassination of Mirbach, went to Moscow and fled from that city after a few days.

AERIAL ACTIVITY.

8 HOSTILE MACHINES DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.
Recd. 8 p.m., Sept. 24.

A British communiqué referring to Aviation says: There was overcast and showery weather yesterday. We dropped eleven tons of bombs and destroyed eight hostile machines. Four of ours are missing. Our nightfliers dropped four tons of bombs on an enemy aerodrome near Valenciennes. All our machines returned.

AIR FORCE'S BRILLIANT WORK.

BRUGES DOCKS RAIDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.
Recd. 8 p.m., Sept. 24.

The Admiralty states between September 17th and 21st the Air Force contingents attached to the Navy made four raids on Bruges docks, dropping eight tons of bombs. They also successfully bombed five aerodromes, and in an air fighting destroyed six enemy machines and drove down five out of control. Three of our machines are missing. A hostile balloon was shot down and fell in flames on a balloon camp setting fire to three hangars all of which were burnt out.

ECONOMIC CONDITION OF VILLAGES.

DEMAND FOR AN ENQUIRY.

DEBATE IN IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Simla, Sept. 24.

The Imperial Legislative Council met this morning, Sir George Lowndes presiding. Mr. Shukul moved for a mixed committee to be appointed by Provincial Governments to enquire into the economic condition of agriculturists in a few typical Government, zemindari and Inam villages. He said the resolution had a great bearing on the moral and material condition of the people. That was his justification for bringing it forward during the war. Political progress was indissolubly bound up with economic progress and the question therefore, must be considered along with the Reforms Report. There was also the question of mass education. All these reforms would involve heavy expenditure and ways and means must be considered. He said India was essentially an agricultural country and quoted Sir Charles Elliot on the condition of the peasantry. The pinch of war was also beginning to be felt. Fifty millions of people were dragging a miserable existence and some dying of starvation.

Sir Claude Hill wanted to know exactly what he meant.

Mr. Shukul said he was quoting from the Congress resolution. He also quoted Mr. Moreland, illustrating that the agriculturists were badly housed, badly doctored and underfed. These were due to a variety of causes, including deterioration of soil and ever increasing rate of assessment. The time had come when Government should take a bold step in alleviating the distress of the pople.

The Maharajah of Kasimbazar urged the necessity of a committee which might go into the whole question of agricultural position. It was incumbent on every one in India to know how the country stood economically.

Sir Verney Lovett thought the resolution would not be liked by the Provincial Governments at the present moment. It would impose too much burden on overworked officials, specially at a time when every province was engaged in war work. All the same the officers were doing their best and what was really needed was an improved method of agriculture. He strongly deprecated the acceptance of the resolution.

Mr. Walsh said, the position in Behar was exactly the same as pointed out by Sir Verney Lovett and he could not support the resolution.

Sir Claude Hill congratulated the mover on his speech and had no complaints on the score of arguments. So far he heard the mover speak on abstract principles, but he wanted to point out that the Hon. Member had made specific proposals to ask Local Governments for the appointment of committees to enquire into typical cases. The case for Government was stated in the reply to Mr. Ramraianingar in 1915 and there was no particular aspect called for enquiry. Mr. Sukul, however, had circumscribed his proposal and even then it would be undesirable for acceptance. Sir Claude Hill gave his reasons and traced the progress after the famine conditions in 1899 and also the various methods which were in progress to obtain datas of Rural India, including the establishment of a record of rights in permanently settled districts in India and alluded to the late Major Jack's economic report on Backergunj district. They did not delight in secrecy, as Mr. Sastri thought, but shrank from modesty from advertising their goods. He referred to the writing of Mr. Sita Nath Rai and Pandit Malaviya's paper on improvement of the position of the people in Kathiawar and Gujarat. Concluding, he quoted Sir Denzil Ibbetson's reply to Mr. Gokhale that such an enquiry was misleading and dangerous and also quoted Mr. Datta's report on prices in India, who held there had been undoubted progress all round and the standard of living among landholders and ryots also increased.

DR. MANN'S CONCLUSIONS CRITICISED

Nobody had greater regard than himself for Dr. Mann and his conclusions after enquiry into typical Deccan villages were most valuable, but some were not conclusive. He read extracts of the review of his book by Mr. Keatinge, an equally competent authority. Sir Claude admitted the desirability of an economic enquiry into homogenous villages and was quite ready to draw the attention of Local Governments to the subject-matter of the resolution and also acquaint them with the discussions of the Council today and left the whole question to their discretion. He hoped the mover would agree to leave the question at stage.

RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN.

Mr. Banerjea thought in view of the sympathetic speech of Sir Claude Hill Mr. Sukul would withdraw his resolution. There were one or two points which called for criticism. The debate disclosed there were two schools of thought, one of which thought that an enquiry might help to clear the atmosphere and set the questions at rest. He thought the late Major Jack had left a book of valuable information, which he hoped would be published by Government and made easily available.

Sir Claude Hill:—The book has been published by Government.

Mr. Banerjea:—Will members of Council be supplied with copies? (Laughter). In conclusion he rejoiced that Sir Claude Hill would forward to Local Governments the subject-matter of the resolution.

Mr. Shukul withdrew the resolution in view of the sympathetic attitude of Sir Claude Hill and his assurance to acquaint Local Governments with the present debate.

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Mr. Khaparde moved for taking into favourable consideration the appointment in London of an Agent-General to the Governor-General to discharge for India the duties that are performed by the Agents-General for Colonies and to adjust the existing machinery of the India Office accordingly. He said that as usual his resolution was divided into two sections. The first part was easy, as all British Colonies had maintained either Agents-General or High Commissioners and the latest was the Resident Minister. They performed both political and fiscal duties. But for the Agent-General for India at present he did not like to assign any political duty, as their political conditions were in a fluid condition. He would be something of a Trade Commissioner in the beginning and eventually become Resident Minister in London. He described the strength and expenditure of the India office and said they never liked the India Council. What he wanted was an Agent-General to take over the duties of the Finance Committee of the India Council as well as charge of the India Office Stores Department. He thought that stores should be bought in India, but some purchases in London were inevitable. He would make over the Students department to the Agent-General, who would act as trade Commissioner as well as the head of the commercial intelligence, and advertise Indian industries and manufactures. Mr. Khaparde said his proposals would lead to great solidarity.

Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy said he did not hear the Hon. mover state what would be the functions of the proposed Agent-General. He disputed the efficacy of the appointment in buying stores in England. He wanted stores to be bought in India and said when the report of the Industries Commission was published Mr. Khaparde might bring forward a resolution, after knowing the recommendations of the Commission.

COMMERCE MEMBER'S OPPOSITION.

Sir George Barnes in replying said that the member mainly wanted ... to transfer the Stores Department to somebody accountable to the Government of India, but he agreed with Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and hoped India in future would be more independent in industrial matters and less dependent upon foreign and asked whether the establishment of a Stores Department in India was not more preferable. It was difficult to imagine any better form of subsidy than Government orders and these would be thrown away if the resolution was accepted. However rapid might be the progress in India some purchases must be made in London, but to the suggestion that it should be entrusted to Mr. Chadwick, Trade Commissioner, he would demur. Mr. Chadwick would be wasting his time on lookings after Indian students. Government could not accept the resolution and invited the mover to withdraw.

RESOLUTION LOST.

Mr. Khaparde was glad to welcome the news of Sir George Barnes in respect of a Stores Department and in respect of other duties he did not share his apprehensions. Their Resident should have an establishment enough to meet his obligations. He regretted he could not withdraw the resolution but would abide by the vote of the Council.

The resolution was put to vote and lost.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Patel moved that all legislation necessary to give effect to the reforms indicated in the Local Self-Government resolution dated 16th May 1918, shall be undertaken by Provincial Legislative Councils to be constituted under the Chelmsford-Montagu Reforms and not by the existing Provincial Councils. He pointed out that Councils as at present constituted could not do justice to bills relating to Local Self-Government. He referred to paragraph 297 of Reforms Report and held that Legislative Councils contemplated in the Reforms Report were best fitted to undertake their bills. He said if Government gave him an assurance he would withdraw, otherwise he would put it to the Council for decision.

Sir Sankaran Nair said if there was reason not to accept Mr. Sarma's resolution last year, there were still more reasons now why he could not accept the present resolution. If any measure was repugnant to the Local Council the Government of India would not accord its sanction. He mentioned that local self-government bills in Assam and C. P. Legislative Councils were postponed at the instance of non-official members. Local Governments had accepted that Government of India's resolution on Local Self-Government and there was no reason to suppose that they would act against it. He gave the same assurance to the mover as he did last year to Mr. Sarma.

PAY OF INDIAN SEPOYS.

Mr. Patel withdrew resolution.

Mr. Khaparde moved that the recommendations of the Delhi War Conference as regards the pay of Indian sepoys be carried out at an early date. He said since his notice the pay and position of the Indian army been improved. He asked for an assurance that the concessions given during war would be reconsidered and continued afterwards.

General Bingley said he could not give any definite assurance, but he could safely say that after the war there would be reorganisation in many directions and Indian soldiers would benefit by it.

The resolution was withdrawn.

INDIAN MERCHANTILE MARINE.

Mr. Sarma then moved for steps to be taken in assisting and developing the Indian mercantile marine.

Sir George Barnes said Government had already considered what could be done in improving Indian tonnage and recounted efforts of the Munitions Board in this direction, which had already been published.

Further consideration was postponed till the Council meets to-morrow.

CONTROL OF COTTON IN U. S.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 21.
Recd. 3-35 p.m., Sept. 24.

WASHINGTON.—At a recent conference of the Senators from the Cotton states President Wilson made it clear that he intended to fix the price of this year's cotton crops and control distribution.

SPAIN AND GERMANY.

GERMANY OFFERS TO HAND OVER INTERNED SHIPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 24.
Recd. 11-20 p.m. Sept. 24.

The "Times" learns from San Sebastian (Sep. 19th) that on personal intervention of Queen Mother the Germans have offered to hand over seven interned ships and respect the Spanish flag at sea provided it is flown from ships exclusively engaged in the Spanish trade.

ITALIAN FRONT.

BRILLIANT FRENCH COUP-DE-MAIN.

BRITISH RAID LINES N. OF ASIAGO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Sept. 24.

An Italian communiqué says on the Asiago Plateau the French by a brilliant coup-de-main eastward of Seisemol penetrated deeply into the enemy's lines and took 100 prisoners. The British raided the lines northward of the Asiago and brought back prisoners.

In Macedonia on the night of the 21st we continued to pursue the enemy. After an advance of twelve kilometres, and the capture of sixteen villages our left wing and the centre reached by dawn the line of Cairli-Dobrusoi, to-Musa-Oba. Our right carried the strong position at Mount Bobista. Numerous prisoners were captured.

BOMBING RAIDS ON ENEMY POSITIONS.

STATEMENT BY AIR MINISTRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Sept. 24.

The Air Ministry states that the total bombs dropped during the night of the 20th was twenty-two and a half tons. Our aeroplanes on the night of the 21st bombed and machine-gunned four aerodromes and attacked and hit the blast furnaces at Hagendingen and Rombach. A total of fifteen and three-quarters tons was dropped.

TOLLS OF SUBMARINISM.

20,000 ALLIED INCLUDING 15,000 BRITISH SEAMEN MURDERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Sept. 24.

Sir Havelock Wilson in a lecture stated that 20,000 non-combatant Allied seamen including 15,000 British had been murdered by submarine pirates. The meeting passed a resolution approving the British seamen's decision to boycott all Germans and German products.

SWEDISH RED CROSS MISSION.

ARRESTED BY CZECHS AT IRKUTSK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., Sept. 24.

A telegram from Tokio dated the 16th says the Czechs at Irkutsk arrested the Swedish Red Cross Mission on the eve of its departure on the ground that it had been working in the interests of the Germans and Russians.

GERMAN OFFER TO BELGIUM.

CONVEYED THROUGH COUNT TOERRING

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.
Recd. 5 p.m., Sept. 23.

AMSTERDAM.—The "Cologne Gazette's" Berlin correspondent admits that Count Toerring approached the Belgian Government about peace. He says Toerring is related to the Belgian royalties by marriage and approached the Government privately acting on the conviction that Belgium was most interested in a speedy peace.

The "Koelnische Volkszeitung's" Berlin correspondent says even if further territory is abandoned in Macedonia that need not cause uneasiness. The paper understands that fresh Bulgarians troops will reach the front.

EX-TSAR'S BODY EXHUMED

BODY LAID IN STATE IN CATHEDRAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Sept. 24.

AMSTERDAM.—A telegram from Moscow says the ex-Tsar's body was exhumed from the forest where he was executed and ceremoniously conveyed to Ekaterinburg where it lay in state in the cathedral prior to temporary interment at Omsk.

MORE FOODSTUFFS FROM U. S.

ANOTHER PHASE OF GERMAN PEACE OFFENSIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Sept. 24.

WASHINGTON.—Mr. Hoover says the United States is prepared to ship 5,730 thousand tons more of foodstuffs to the American armies and the Allies than last year.

Official circles are sceptical about the German newspaper discussion of parliamentary reform which they interpret as another phase of the peace offensive.

GERMANS EVACUATE CIVILIANS FROM CAMBRAI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Sept. 24.

PARIS.—The Germans have evacuated the civilians from Cambrai amid scenes of disorder and pillage, and even military mutinies.

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"LIFE AFTER DEATH."

THE ORDEAL OF WAR.

MRS. BESANT'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Lodges of the Theosophical Society, Mrs. Annie Besant delivered a lecture at the Excelsior Theatre, Bombay, on Monday evening on "Life after Death." Mrs. Jehangir B. Petit presided, and there was a very large attendance, among those present being Sir Frank Beaman, Mr. Jinarajdas, Mr. B. G. Horniman, Mr. Narotam Morarji Goculdas, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. Syud Hossain, Mr. Tribhovandas Malvi, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Mr. Ratansi Dharamsi, Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, and others.

Mrs. Besant said the question of survival after death had been much discussed in the fifties, sixties and seventies of the last century. After giving a history of the question, Mrs. Besant said that in the mind of man they had three different kinds of aggregations of matter—the emotional, the nervous and the muscular. The idea of having a triple body might appear to them to be strange, but there were many things around them which made it a rational one. Death was nothing but the throwing-off of the physical body. When they died they simply threw off the physical body and carried with them the memories of their life here, their emotions which did not belong to the body, their thoughts, and their wider consciousness which remained untrammelled after death. So, they threw off only one part of the body when they died. But the question arose: What did they find on the other side of death? Here a study of Theosophy would be useful to them. If a man was a drunkard the craving for drink remained with him on the other side of death, but with no means of gratification. Men and women who passed their time in frivolous pleasures here would suffer from extreme boredom there. She, therefore, asked them to pursue all that was good—good in the widest sense of the word—so that when they carried the whole of their experience to the other side of death they would be able to make it into a perfect garment, there and come back to this world in the woven garment. She asked them to have good thoughts, noble aspirations, and noble desires to uplift the masses of men, so that when they carried these things to the other side of death, these would be woven there into a perfect garment, which they would bring with them when they came back to this world.

THE WAR AND HUMAN EVOLUTION.

And in this connection she asked what the result of this great world-war would be in human evolution. If they looked at the broken and mutilated hearts, at the blind and the maimed, how could they face a spectacle like that which the world presented to the mind of man to-day? But to those who believed in life after death, death had no sting. Human civilisation grew by sacrifice. She asked them to remember the first scene in England when the war broke out. It was one of the most marvellous sights that human eyes could see. Men and even young boys in the very bloom of their youth, with life stretching in front of them, young men of Oxford and Cambridge—all these thought only of their country (Cheers) and of their duty (Cheers), of the honour of their country which had given its pledge to protect a small helpless country—these young men of England rushed forward in wave after wave, leaving their homes behind, counting nothing as sacrifice but willingly suffering innumerable hardships in the cold trenches, till their very limbs froze with cold,—this was one of the noblest examples in sacrifice that this world had ever seen. (Loud cheers). And what did this mean? There was no conscription at that time and it was all a voluntary gift of the best in men. The sacrifice by these young men of England—fathers of the England to come—meant that in days to come they would come back to this world to lay the foundation of a nobler civilisation and a more glorious future, which would not have come into existence but for the sacrifices willingly made by them. She saw in the war not a tragedy but a splendid sacrifice. That was the value of this war and that was why the war should not end until the aims and ideals for which thousands of the sons of the Empire had willingly sacrificed themselves were realised. All the sacrifices would go in vain if there was a premature peace. (Cheers). Those who had laid down their lives in the cause of human civilisation would come back to this world to build up a new and nobler civilisation, but their task would be harder if those in this world were not strong and firm enough until the work was completed for which they were fighting. This was a war for ideals. It was like a furnace in which gold was purified. In this world there was reason for every apparent tragedy. Good inevitably lasted and the end of sorrow was joy. (Loud cheers).

Mr. Chunilal Mehta pointed out that landlords would be very often applicants, and the proceedings terminated.

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APPLY TO:—
I. V. R. SARMA,
COCANADA.

APPALLING MORTALITY.

BOMBAY IN GRIP OF FELL DISEASE.

UNPARALLED SINCE PLAGUE DAYS.

Bombay is again in the grip of a fell disease and daily hundreds of its inhabitants are being carried off to a premature grave. This unfortunate city has during the last quarter of a century suffered perhaps more than any other single city in this country from one epidemic or another, and once again she is victim to a disease which is causing havoc among her population to an extent that is unparralleled since the dark days of the plague epidemic some twenty years ago. But although the total daily mortality at present has fortunately not reached the maximum figures of those dark days, it is only a little less high than then.

Highest for a Generation.

The extent of the havoc which this epidemic of influenza, so-called, has been causing in our midst, may be gauged from the fact that the total mortality figures from all causes show an increase of nearly 300 over the averagae normal mortality of this time in previous years. The maximum of 427 which was reached on Monday are perhaps the highest figures known for a generation in Bombay. The present epidemic has broken out in a more severe form than even the one which caused so much alarm in June last, for at present the total mortality is nearly double of the maximum reached then. The daily normal total mortality averaged between 60 and 100 in past years, so that the increase in Bombay's death rate at present due to the epidemic of influenza must be over 300. The present epidemic assumed a severe form in the middle of this month. The total mortality from all causes on the 16th was 219 and it has been steadily on the increase since then, reaching its maximum on the 23rd instant when the figures were 427. And the epidemic raging at present is causing great havoc not only in the city of Bombay but seems to be rampant in other cities of the Presidency and indeed all over the country generally. The same tale of woe comes from Poona and other cities in the Deccan and even the hill stations do not seem to have escaped the infection. And it has laid its tentacles not over one section or class of the community but is causing ravages equally among all classes of the city's population.

"No Influenza at All"

Many and varied are the theories advanced as to the cause of the outbreak of this epidemic in our city. In this connection it would be interesting to recall that a serious epidemic similar to the one which it has been Bombay's misfortune to experience at present broke out in England a few months ago. It was believed at the time in England that it was influenza, but latterly doctors, who investigated most carefully into the matter came to the conclusion that it was no influenza at all, for their investigations showed that while the influenza bacillus was a straight rod-like germ, the germ found in patients suffering from the epidemic in England was a diplococcus, like two dots joined together. It is argued by those who maintain that the epidemic at present raging in Bombay is not influenza, that its symptoms are quite different from those of ordinary influenza. A patient suffering from an attack of ordinary influenza suffers from cold, with a severe head-ache, pain in the eye-balls and has a moderate temperature rising up to 102. He also has slight cough and the malady lasts for a week or so. But people afflicted with the present epidemic shows from the very beginning great prostration, with severe pain in the joints one after the other, pain in the loins, a difficulty in breathing and a high temperature which suddenly rises within 24 hours to 105° and sometimes more. Symptoms of pneumonia develop within 24 hours of the first onset of the disease, and the patients succumb in the majority of cases. The material difference in the symptoms of ordinary influenza and of the present epidemic lies in this that in the latter a severe pain in the joints is observed with a very high temperature and the affection of the lungs. ordinary influenza is not so fatal in its consequences as the present one.

Wanted Searching Investigation.

The great question is:—Is the present epidemic ordinary influenza or the one that broke out in England a few months ago? Government and the Municipality should try to find this out, for without a true diagnosis of the disease, no effective remedy is posible. At present the medical men in the city seem to be groping in the dark in the absence of a reliable data to go upon. If necessary the services of an expert bacterologist from England should be requisitioned and he should investigate on the spot. The essential point is that while a patient suffering from ordinary influenza has no pain in the joints and there are no pneiumonic developments, or a sudden rise in temperature, these symptoms are observable in patients suffering from the present epidemic in the city. These are symptoms same as or similar to those observed in cases of the deugue fever which is commonly prevalent in Arabia and in Egypt and other parts of Africa. It has been asserted that the dengue fever travelled from Africa to Spain and thence probable that the disease travelling also in an easterly direction has caught hold of Arabia and India.

A few Suggestions.

The epidemic has been causing such widespread havoc among the city's population that a few suggestions as to how it could be avoided may be given here. The first thing to guard against is of course the chill. "Inhale as much fresh air as you possibly can but avoid catching cold" is the first essential thing to be borne in mind. Some people are under the impression that pneumonia is a later complication of the disease but it has been found in several cases that it was concurrent with the inception of the disease. People should therefore avoid exposing themselves to draughts, should wear warm clothing always next to skin and should not touch cold drinks. And a person if he has even a little fever or tired feeling, should immediately take complete rest and consult a doctor.

Gratifying Decline.

The following are the total mortality returns for the last few days.

16th	September	..219
17th	,,	..239
18th	,,	..278
19th	,,	..314
20th	,,	..270
21st	,,	..382
22nd	,,	..360
23rd	,,	..427
24th	,,	..392

These figures show that the mortality reached its highest on the 23rd, but it is a matter for some gratification that yesterday's figures showed a decline. Let us hope that this decline would continue and Bombay would be able once more to breethe freely. The Health Department is taking energetic measures to cope with the increased number of poor patients. These are being taken to the Arthur Road Hospital for better treatment and it is hoped that they will show a greater willingness than at present to go to the hospital where they could have better treatment than they could possibly hope to get within their limitted means at home.

The disease, is as stated above, causing great havoc also in Poona, where the total mortality on one day was 122 which is greater than that in Bombay looking to the respective populations of the two cities.

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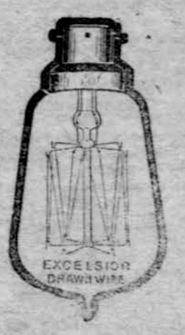

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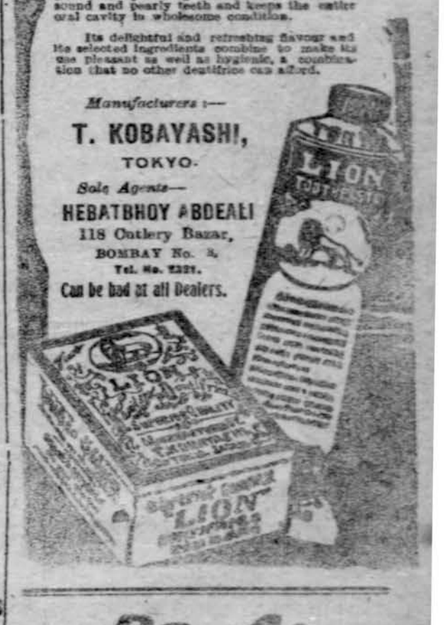

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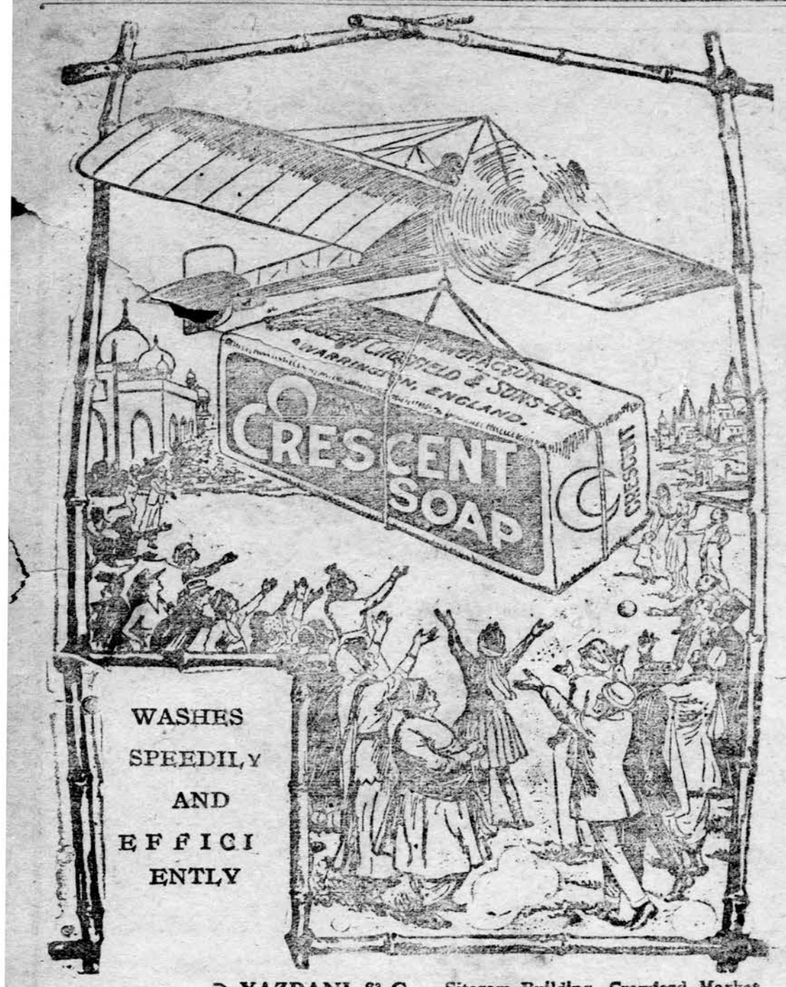

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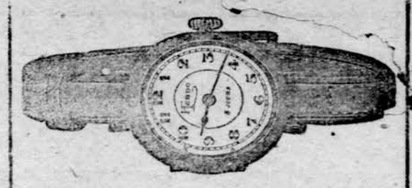

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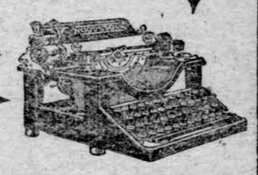

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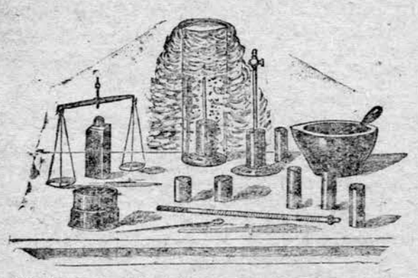

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